The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,095.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1871. [ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION IN ADVANCE FROM 1ST OCTOBER 1871......RUPEES FORTY-FIVE. DITTO DITTO FROM 1ST JANUARY 1872......RUPEES FORTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The reduction in the rates of Inland Postage on Newspapers by one-half came into operation from the 1st October, and the *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who are thus put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale:—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Country.
One year, *in advance*	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half year	24	28	38
Three months	14	16	21
One month	5	6	7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—
First insertion .... Rs. 5 0
Second do 2 8
Third do 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ...... 0 2½ As. per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... 8 As. per line.
Second do 4½
Third and succeeding 2½
In the Native Languages, double the above.

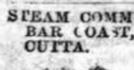
For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES. EACH—RUPEE 1.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship PATNA, 1,780 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander A. ATKINSON, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 7th November 1871, at noon.

	Nov.		Nov.
Leave BOMBAY	7	Leave Colombo	16
" Carwar	9	" Galle	17
" Mangalore	10	" Negapatam	20
" Cannanore	11	" Pondicherry	21
" Tellicherry	11	" Madras	23
" Calicut	12	" Coconada	25
" Beypore	12	" Vizagapatam	26
" Cochin	13	" Bimlipatam	26
" Allepey	14	" Gopaulpore	27
" Tuticorin	15	" False Point	28
		Arrive CALCUTTA	29

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

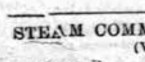
The Steam-ship ETHIOPIA, 1,132 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander A. SCOTT, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 13th November 1871, at noon.

	Nov.		Dec.
Leave BOMBAY	13	Leave BUSSORAH	1
" Kurrachee	17	" Fao	1
" Guadur	18	" Bushire	2
" Muscat	20	" Linga	5
" Bunder Abbas	22	" Bunder Abbas	6
" Linga	23	" Muscat	8
" Bushire	26	" Guadur	10
" Fao	28	" Kurrachee	13
Arrive BUSSORAH	29	Arrive BOMBAY	16

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



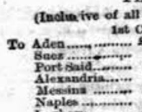
THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. COTTIER, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 6th November 1871, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY. (VIA SUEZ CANAL.)



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	38	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

(1st and 2nd Class: Including Wines. 3rd Class: Without Food.)

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay:—
PERSIA, on MONDAY, 1ST JANUARY 1872.
EGITTO, on FRIDAY, 1ST DECEMBER 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

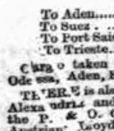
For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.



The Company intends from October next to despatch every month a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versa*. These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage. For Baggage in excess £4 per Ton is charged.

The Steamer SPHINX, 1,400 tons, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 7th November.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

	Cabin.	Deck, with Food.
To Aden	£16	£ 7-13
To Suez	£28	£13- 7
To Port Said	£30	£14- 6
To Trieste	£40	£19- 0

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

THERE is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £12.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for the regulated allowance of 3 cwt., and of 20s. per cwt. for excess weight (both exclusive of transit through Egypt), to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE.

FIRST CLASS .... £13 | SECOND CLASS £9

Children under 10 years at HALF FARE; under 2 years, FREE.

REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—FIRST CLASS, £10-16 per head; SECOND CLASS, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed FREE: 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 130 lbs., overweight 10s. per 100 lbs.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. & O. Co.:—FIRST CLASS, £3; SECOND CLASS, £2. CHILDREN over 3 and under 10 years at HALF FARE. FREE Baggage—1st Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., overweight 7s. per cwt.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via SUEZ CANAL, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage, apply to THE AGENCY OF THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

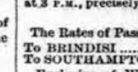
A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Meadow Street, 11th September 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 4th November, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. SUMATRA (2,201 tons and 500 H.P.), Captain W. D. ANDERSON, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

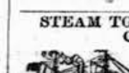
The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows:—
To BRINDISI .... First Class Rs. 600 Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON. " " 650 " " 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.



THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. ORISSA (1,646 tons and 390 H.P.), Captain P. S. TOMLIN, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 9th Nov., leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, and carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 7th November.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To be despatched hence about 15th proximo.)



THE new Steam Ship STRATHCLYDE, 1,950 registered tons, 200 Horse Power, 1,200 effective, C. W. PEARSON, Commander.

This fine Steamer, expressly built for the East India and China Trade, has extensive passenger accommodation of a very superior description. Including detention in the Canal, the outward passage last voyage was accomplished in 23 days.

RATES ARE

1st Class to Suez £30 }
Do. Liverpool 50 } Exclusive of Wines, &c.,
2nd Do. Do 30 }

which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

There is a Stewardess on board, and, if necessary, the services of a Surgeon will be engaged. Special arrangements have been made by Captain Pearson to ensure efficient general attendance to passengers.

For further particulars apply to

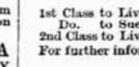
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th October 1871.

"WILSON LINE."

FOR HULL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(Calling at Falmouth to land Passengers.)



MESSRS. THOS. WILSON, SONS, & Co.'s very fine new S. S. ORLANDO, 1,437 Tons, 300 H. P., will sail on 7th instant.

This favourite Steamer, which has just arrived from London after a passage of 28 days (exclusive of stoppages), is specially adapted for Passengers, of whom she has always carried a full complement.

Her accommodation, which is arranged amidships and thus removed from the vibration of the machinery, is well ventilated, and of an exceptionally good description.

There are Cabins for 42 first, and 36 second, class Passengers, plans of which can be seen at our Office. Carries a Surgeon and stewardess.

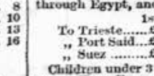
RATES OF PASSAGE.

1st Class to Liverpool... } Exclusive of Wines and { £50
Do. to Suez ... } Spirits, which can be { ,, 30
2nd Class to Liverpool... } had on board. { ,, 30

For further information and forms of Bills of Lading apply to

WALLACE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st November 1871.



AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO TRIESTE.

The New, First-Class, Fast Passenger Steam-ship FLORA, 2,220 Tons, 250 H.P., expressly built for the trade with India, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 7th December. This Steamer has really good accommodation for Passengers

RATES OF PASSAGE,

(including a liberal Table with Wine and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage).

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£ 50 0	£ 35 0	£ 19 0
,, Port Said	£ 37 0	£ 23 0	£ 14 6
,, Suez	£ 36 0	£ 22 0	£ 13 7

Children under 3 years of age, FREE; above 3 and under 10 years, HALF FARE.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the AGENCY OF THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12 Meadow Street, 24th October 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees per ship JUMNA, arrived from LONDON, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th October 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees per S.S. STRATHCLYDE are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the VESSEL, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective GOODS.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 31st October 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees of GOODS per BRITISH MONARCH, ROWE, Master, from London, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their CARGO without delay; otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain, as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain ROWE will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th October 1871.

NOTICE to OVERLAND PASSENGERS.—Half Pints of CHAMPAGNE at Rs. 10, 13, and 16 per dozen. All Dry.

PAYNE & CO., ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY, Immediately Opposite the Custom House.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS VIA BOMBAY.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and EUROPE engaged and BAGGAGE Received and Shipped.

PAY and FUND ALLOWANCES realized.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable in EGYPT and throughout EUROPE.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS, and NAPOLEONS supplied.

BILLS GRANTED on MESSRS. GRINDLAY AND CO., LONDON, at the EXCHANGE of the DAY.

APPROVED DRAFTS on CALCUTTA and MADRAS, on demand, and GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of Payment received at par.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND CO., BOMBAY.

CORRESPONDENTS.

GRINDLAY & Co., London. GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of handsome Household Furniture, best Platedware, by Elkington, Glass and Porcelainware, &c., &c., on the top-floor of No. 2, Grant Buildings, Colaba.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 4th instant, sale commencing at about 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have been instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the whole of the handsome household furniture, &c., of James Masson, Esq., comprising glassware, best platedware, by Elkington, consisting of a set of spoons and forks, for 12 persons in mahogany case, dish covers, curry dishes, cruet and pickle frame, candlesticks, a set of knives and forks for 12 persons, by Mappin, a white and gold dinner service, a white gold and pink dessert service, tea and coffee services, and richly carved blackwood furniture, such as conversation couches, drawing-room, pier, side, washing and dressing tables, a dining-room table for 12 persons, easy, drawing-room folding with and without arm chairs, sideboard, chiffoniers, 1 and 2 light hanging lamps by Tucker, walnut bookstand, teapoys, marble figures with dome, flower vases, velvet carpet, pictures in gilt and maple frame, a large four-post iron bedstead, a large almirah with clothes and gown presses, hat and gown stands, cheval and toilet glasses, child's cot, wardrobe, large and small screens, China and coir matting, bath and dispense-room furniture, &c., &c.

No Catalogues and the property is now on view.

SALE OF SUPERIOR MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES.

On TUESDAY next, the 7th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the Frere Bunder—About 500 superior Moulmein Teak Squares.

A few tons Teak Scantlings in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 3rd November 1871.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 4th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c., &c.

100 Cases Bar Soap.

AT 1 P.M.

A very handsome high-caste Grey Arab, height 14-2½.

Just Landed ex Jumna—

Three full-bred Newfoundland Dogs of five months old.

A handsome English-built Brougham with a pair of Australian Grey Horses.

(The Property of a Gentleman going Home.)

An English-built Buggy by Hutchinson & Co. with a Grey Galloway and Harness.

(The Property of a Gentleman gone Home.)

A handsome English-built Miniature Brougham.

AT 2 P.M.

Two Jubbulpore Tents, nearly new.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, handsome Pier Glasses, Tucker's 12 and 8 Light Argand Chandeliers, a first-rate 8 Day Clock, a handsome English-built Buggy by Thorn, a ditto Circular Glass fronted Miniature Brougham, a ditto Picnic Carriage for 8 persons, &c., &c., at Prospect Lodge, Cumballa Hill.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 8th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Carriages, &c., the property of a Parsee Gentleman changing residence.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, Forbes Street, 3rd November 1871.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

Messrs. Livingston and Niven's SHERRY,
in one Dozen Cases .... at Rs. 21 per Case.
Do. in Quarter Casks, of about 27 Galls. at Rs. 235 per Cask.
Pevrier Jouet & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE .... at Rs. 38 per Doz.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co.

S.S. "REDEWATER," FROM LONDON.

NOTICE to CONSIGNEES.—We beg to notify the arrival of the above Steamer. The entire Cargo will be landed immediately, and CONSIGNEES are requested to send their DELIVERY ORDERS, accompanied by BILLS of LADING, for our Inspection and Countersignature, and to take delivery without delay of their respective Goods from the Custom House Bunder.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents for S.S. Redewater.

Bombay, 3rd November 1871.

GLOVES.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY beg to announce the ARRIVAL of a CHOICE and WELL-SELECTED STOCK of GLOVES for the present SEASON.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. a.
LADIES'		
Best White, Coloured, and Black Kid Gloves, per pair	2 10	2 14
Or Three Pairs for	7 8	8 4
Best Coloured Kid, 2 Buttons, per pair	2 12	3 0
Or Three Pairs for	8 0	8 12
GENTS'		
Best White, Lavender, Coloured, and Black Kid Gloves, per pair	2 12	3 0
Or Three Pairs for	8 0	8 12
Best White Italian Kid, an excellent Glove, per pair	2 0	2 4
Dogskin or Tan Pique, per pair	2 8	3 0
Stout Calf Driving Gloves, per pair	2 8	3 0
Doeskin, Military, best quality, per pair	3 8	4 0
White Lisle Thread, per pair	1 8	1 12
Ditto ditto ditto	1 12	2 0
WARM GLOVES.		
Real Berlin Ringwood, per pair	2 4	2 8
Mitts ditto ditto	1 8	1 12

ASQUITH AND COMPANY, BOMBAY.

WANTED.

WANTED, a CLERK, who thoroughly understands Book-keeping in all its Branches: none else need apply. Personal application to be made to WHITTLE & Co., 15, Apollo Street.

WANTED, a SKILLED and PRACTICAL ENGINEER to erect and superintend the working of Hydraulic Presses.—Apply by letter before the 4th November 1871 to

THE LONDON, ASIATIC, and AMERICAN COMPANY (Limited), Elphinstone Circle.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, OR SOLD, the COTTON GINNING FACTORY at BROACH, occupied during the past season by Messrs ROBB, LAW, and Co.—Apply to the LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA, Limited.

TO LET, a spacious two-storied HOUSE, at the corner of Church Gate Street, opposite the Cathedral and adjoining the "Times of India" Office.

Several APARTMENTS fit for Offices, in Church Gate Street.

A spacious Godown in Church Lane, Fort.

Several APARTMENTS fit for Dwellings in Tod Street, Fort.

Two BUNGALOWS at Lower Colaba.

One BUNGALOW at Mazagon, situated on the property known as "Unjeer-Bagh."

The PREMISES on the Breach Candy Road, lately occupied by Mr. Harry Hibbert.

The well-known BUNGALOW at Bandora Point, called the "Land's End."

A commodious BUNGALOW at Poona, Civil Lines, the former residence of the Lord Bishop of Bombay.

FOR THE OCTOBER SEASON.—A BUNGALOW at MATHERAN (with Furniture), situated on one of the best sites of the Hill, and commanding an excellent view.

Apply to

NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, at the Office of the Honourable Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.

NOTICES.

N. V. CURRANEE & CO.

UNDERTAKE to LAND, SHIP, CLEAR, and FORWARD GOODS, PARCELS, and PACKAGES to EUROPE and INDIA, with QUICK DESPATCH and at LOW CHARGES.

RICHARDSON AND CO., IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, ENGINEERS, SMITHS, &c. THE BYCULLA FOUNDRY AND ENGINEERING WORKS, NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press.

WEIR'S SEWING MACHINES, JUST LANDED.

WEIR'S SEWING MACHINES .... Rs. 32 complete.
MAHOGANY CABINETS 8
WALNUT 10
PACKING CASE, EXTRA 1

Sole Agents—MESSRS. WHEATLEY & Co., Bombay.

PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF.

LIVERY STABLES,

Calbadevee Road, next door Jamsetjee, Noorbhai and Co., and the Branch Post Office.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquin Shigrams, Phaetons, Carriages, Buggies, and Broughams, with either one horse or a pair. Charges moderate.

FITZGERALD HOTEL AND REFRESHMENT ROOMS, No. 26, Parell Road, Byculla, Bombay, (Next to the Synagogue). Good accommodation for Families and Gentlemen. Wines, Spirits, Beer, &c., of the very best Brands.

A First-class Billiard Table on the premises.

CHARGES MODERATE.

PURE WATER.

SPENCER'S MAGNETIC FILTER.

The only Filter that will purify water

Constantly and Abundantly.

No. 1, Rs. 20; No. 2, Rs. 28; No. 3, Rs. 38.

No. 1 with Wicker covering for Travellers, Rs. 22.

A discount of 10 per cent, Cash with Order.

A Pamphlet, descriptive of the discovery, with numerous Testimonials from the highest authorities, post-free on application.

The Undersigned will be glad to send the above Filter on trial, to be returned if not approved.

THACKER, VINING, & Co., SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY.

BRAGG'S VEGETABLE CHARCOAL OR PURE CARBON IS ONE OF THE MOST EFFECTUAL PRESERVERS OF HEALTH

ever offered to the public. By its action in absorbing all impure gases in the stomach and bowels, it affords speedy relief in all cases of

ACIDITY, BILE, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, IMPURE BREATH, &c.,

and is invaluable in cases of, and is the best known preventative to, Yellow and other Fevers. It is largely used and recommended by all the highest medical authorities in England. Sold in Bottles by

J. L. BRAGG, 2, Wigmore St., Cavendish Sq., London.

Agents for Bombay Presidency,

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

OVER 3,500,000 IN OPERATION.

THE "NEEDLE" LUBRICATOR

(Lieuvain's Patent), Price One Shilling each, Supersedes all others in efficiency and economy.

Saves 90 per cent. in oil.

Sole Licensees,

CLARKE AND DUNHAM, COLONIAL ENGINEERS.

Millstone and Modern Flour Mill Machinery Factory, 48, Mark Lane, London.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO SHIPPERS.

DOOR AND WINDOW HEADS.

AN UNRIVALLED SUCCESS.

CHEAP, ELEGANT, EVERLASTING.

The attention of ARCHITECTS and BUILDERS is called to these BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS, which, being of IRON, are superseding the use of Wood and Stone.

A variety of Patterns has been prepared, and a Stock of elaborate Castings kept ready for immediate shipment.

Full particulars or Designs may be obtained on application.

NEWTON, CHAMBERS & CO., THORNCLIFFE IRONWORKS, NEAR SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

NOTICES.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 6TH, 1871.

RE-APPEARANCE OF THE BOMBAY FAVOURITES, MR. & MRS. W. B. GILL.

FIRST NIGHT OF THEIR FAREWELL PERFORMANCES, *(Change of Performance each Evening,)* Prior to their departure by the November Mail for Australia.

PROGRAMME.

FIRST FAREWELL NIGHT!
LAUGHING FACES!
LAUGHING FACES!!
LAUGHING FACES!!!

MR. and MRS. W. B. GILL trust the support so liberally bestowed on their Performances during the "Rains" will be continued in this seasonable weather.

MR. O. DEERING, Agent.

BURRA KHUBBER.

DAVE CARSON SAHIB KA PUCKA TUMASHA ANNAI CHATA HI. BUS.—SALAAM!

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

INDORE STATE RAILWAY.

TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of the WORKS on the proposed line of Railway between KHUNDWAH and INDORE, including the Bridge over the River Nerbudda, a distance of 85½ miles, or thereabouts, are hereby invited.

Tenders may be submitted for the whole work, or for the work in any one division. The Government of India do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender. English Materials, for the most part, and Sleepers will be supplied by Government to the Contractor. The work will be paid for on a Schedule of Rates. Copies of the specification of works, general terms of contract, bills of approximate quantities, together with plans and sections of the line, and drawings, showing the general character of the masonry structures, also details as far as they are known, of the floods in the Nerbudda and the nature of the foundations there, will be on view, on week days, at the Executive Engineer's Office at Khundwah, from MONDAY, the 6th of November, till SATURDAY, the 2nd of December 1871, both days inclusive, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M.

Copies of the specification of works, general terms of contract, bills of approximate quantities also forms of tender and schedules of rates to be filled in and signed by intending contractors, may be obtained during the term above-mentioned from MR. HORACE BELL, Executive Engineer, Khundwah, on payment of a fee of (Rs. 30) Thirty Rupees as earnest money, which will not be returned.

Sealed tenders, marked outside "Tender for the Indore State Railway," must be forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Calcutta, so as to reach his Office not later than FRIDAY, the Eighth day of December 1871.

By Order,
CRAWFORD CAMPBELL,
Superintending Engineer, Indore State Railway.

Dated Mhow, Central India, the 20th October 1871.

GOA LOAN.

THE GOVERNMENT of GOA will ISSUE in BOMBAY a LOAN of TEN LACS of RUPEES, in Bonds of Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000 each. Bombay Currency, bearing Interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, PAYABLE in BOMBAY HALF YEARLY.

The Loan has been sanctioned by the PORTUGUESE GOVERNMENT, and is secured by an *ad valorem* duty of three per cent. on the Goods Imported and Exported at Goa, and is redeemable in fifteen years from date of issue.

We have been appointed the AGENTS of the Goa Government by His Excellency COUNT DE SAN JANUARIO, Governor of Goa, and are prepared to receive Tenders for this Loan up till Noon on WEDNESDAY, the 15th November.

The issue for the present year will be restricted to Two Lacs of Rupees.

Applications for Bonds must be accompanied by a deposit of 2 per cent. upon the amount applied for.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents, Government of Goa.

Bombay, 26th October 1871.

NOTICE.—The INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of the Estate of the late MR. EDWARD TOUCHE, late Partner in this Firm, CEASED with his DEATH on the 11th of July last; but the NAME and STYLE of the FIRM will REMAIN THE SAME.

H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE, & Co.

Bombay, 1st November 1871.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned having obtained the EXCLUSIVE RIGHT of the SHAHABAD QUARRIES, they hereby give NOTICE that any encroachment on their Rights from the date of this Advertisement will be dealt with according to law.

DONOVAN AND LOWE, Contractors, Bombay and Poona.

Wednesday, 25th October 1871.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are invited for the ERECTION of an IRON SCREW PILE BRIDGE over the GOOTOOR NULLAH, on the 28th mile north of Belgaum, on the Belgaum and Kolapoor Road.

2. A section of the Nullah at the proposed site, with a memorandum of information for persons proposing to tender, can be seen at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.

3. No guarantee is given that the lowest or any tender will be accepted.

4. No tender received later than 1st December 1871 will be considered.

G. MEREWETHER, Captain, R.E., Acting Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers, will, on FRIDAY, the 3rd day of November next, at 4 P.M., SELL, by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, Moolchund Vundrawan, and at the risk, and on account, of the Mortgagor, Chapajee Premajee, under and by virtue of the Power of Sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, dated 21st October 1869, and made between the said Chapajee Premajee of the one part, and the said Moolchund Vundrawan of the other part, the following IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the upper storied messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, hereditaments, and premises thereon standing, built with chunam and stone walls, and covered with tiles, situate, lying, and being at Chapa Gully, or Khutterally First Lane, within the Island of Bombay, outside the Fort, within the Sub-district of Mandvee, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay of Pension and Tax under No. 444, and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rate under No 52, containing by admeasurement 92 4/9 square yards or thereabouts, and which said premises are bounded as follows, that is to say:—On the east by the house of Juggoo Withoba, on the west by the house of Hurrichund Raghoonath and a passage, on the north by the house of Chintoba Luxmonjee and Withulwady Street, and on the south by the said Khutterally First Lane or Chapa Gully, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Sudashive Dusrathjee and Nillajee Dusrathjee and are now in the occupation of the said Chapajee Premajee and his tenants.

For full particulars apply to the Undersigned, or to Messrs. BENNETT & Co.—Dated this 26th day of October 1871.

SHAPOORJEE & THAKURDAS, Mortgagee's Attorneys.

NOTICE!!!

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEANS AND THE GENERAL PUBLIC.

IMPORTANT TO MILL-OWNERS.

IMPORTANT TO SHIP-OWNERS AND SHIP-MASTERS.

PURE FRESH FLOUR, GROUND IN BOMBAY AT THE EAST INDIAN MILLS, 58, FALKLAND ROAD.

BAPTY BROTHERS

Have the pleasure to inform the Public of Bombay, and Up-country Residents, that their new and commodious premises are now completed and fitted with Modern Machinery for the above purpose, and that they are prepared to execute Orders on a large scale, and on the following terms, viz:—

SUPERFINE WHITE FLOUR.

1 lb. and under 7 lbs., at 2½ Annas per lb.
7 lbs. and under 56 lbs., at 7 lbs. per Rupee.
56 lbs and upwards, at Rs. 14 per cwt.

Also a limited proportion of Second Sort Flour at half the above rates.

BRAN,

EIGHT ANNAS PER MAUND OF 28 lbs.

FINE SHARPS,

ONE RUPEE PER MAUND.

exclusive of packages. Bags may be obtained on the premises at cost price, and will be allowed for, if returned uninjured within a reasonable time.

Orders amounting to Seven Rupees and upwards will be delivered, free of charge, anywhere in Bombay.

Samples may be obtained gratis on the premises.

N.B.—In order that the Public may purchase with confidence, BAPTY BROTHERS beg to state that every article manufactured by them will be perfectly PURE and FRESH, which for Up-country Constituents will be packed in Tins, Bags, or otherwise as may be directed.

No pains or expense have been spared to make their premises as complete as possible, the very best grain procurable is purchased, regardless of price, and by their mode of manufacture the Flour retains all the chemical properties of the wheat, and is consequently Stronger, more Wholesome, than any that has hitherto been produced by Machinery in Bombay, and therefore better adapted as an article of food for both young and old; it also compares favourably with any Flour imported here, being fresh and not impaired by a long sea voyage, and we trust it will commend itself to the General Public, from whom we beg to solicit support.

HORSE CORN will also be supplied in a short time when the Machinery is completed.

A BAKERY will also be attached to the premises, the dough being prepared by Machinery, when pure Bread and Biscuit will be supplied, of which due Notice will be given in the local papers.

TERMS—NETT CASH.

BAPTY BROTHERS.

Bombay, 27th Oct. 1871.

UP-COUNTRY AGENTS WANTED.

NOTICES.

THIRTEEN YEARS' ESTABLISHMENT.

P. BYRAMJEE, HOUSE AGENT, 22, RAMPART ROW, *ADJOINING THE POST OFFICE.*

Please look for a LIST of BUNGALOWS, OFFICES, and RESIDENCES, in Monday's, Thursday's, and Saturday's *BOMBAY GAZETTE and TIMES of INDIA.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that the UNDERSIGNED will CONTINUE to CARRY on his TRADE in Bombay and elsewhere as hitherto, in the NAME of RUNSORDASS MEGHJEE.

શ૦ મેઘજી પરેમજી.

i. e. MEGHJEE PREMJEE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undermentioned UNCLAIMED and CONFISCATED GOODS will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Customs Bonded Warehouse, in accordance with the NOTICE given in the "Government Gazette" of the 5th and 12th instant, and in conformity with Sections 56 and 57 of Act VI. of 1863, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th idem, at 12 o'clock noon, Piece Goods, Haberdashery, Gunny, Wines and Spirits, Cajoo Liquor, Hardware, Machinery, Tools, Guns and Pistols, Oilmanstores, Rice, Sugar and Sugarcandy, Dates, Chillies, Betel Nuts, Preserves, Alwar, Toys, Photographic Albums, Glassware, China Bricks, Whiting, Chinaware, Ganja, Tobacco, Candles, Senna Leaves, Sandal-wood Oil, Silver Ornaments, Silver Watches, Uttar of Roses, Raw Silk, China Mats, Folding Chairs, Four Boats, a Canoe, and other Miscellaneous Articles.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required as the Lots are knocked down, and the Goods must be cleared within three days from the day of sale.

M. B. VICCAJEE,
For Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium, P. D.

Bombay, Custom House, 17th October 1871.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY, 22, APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIATE,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of steam-vessels, and every description of engineering plant for the repairs of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Kerosine Oil, best quality.
Best Europe Canvas, Nos. 1 to 4, at 6 Annas 6 Pies per Yard.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Iron, English, Swedish, and Yorkshire, of every description.
Best Trieste Flour in barrels, at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.

Roman and Portland Cement in Casks.	Fire Engines complete.
Corrugated Iron.	Patent Water Closets.
Jim Crows.	Traversing Screw Jack.
Smiths' English Bellows.	Belting of sizes.
Floor Cloth.	Clear Cloth.
Rollers, Skins.	Paper for Mill use.
Bundling Twine.	Iron Tanks of sizes.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.	Fire Bricks.
Wire Netting.	Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

D. S. KEMP & CO.

WHOLESALE PRICE LIST OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS, AND MEDICAL REQUIREMENTS.

EXCEPTIONAL ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO REGULAR IDENTORS.

THEIR MEDICAL LABEL BOOK CONTAINS

A complete set of Handsome Labels for Dispensary or Surgery, named according to the British Pharmacopaeia, and selected with a view to the greatest practical utility.

THEIR PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS are guaranteed in quality and strength, the Laboratory being under the immediate superintendence of their Principal.

Their experience of the influence of *Climate* on perishable Chemicals enables them to produce preparations which remain constant in strength, and are always reliable.

Their Special Preparations are not surpassed by those of any House.

D. S. KEMP & CO.

JOONAS TYEB,

CIVIL, MILITARY, AND NAVAL TAILOR, AND CLOTHIER, HABIT MAKER, HATTER, AND HOSIER, &c., &c., &c.,

BEGS to inform his Friends and the Public that he is now receiving and selling his Fresh Goods for the Season, giving value and satisfaction unprecedented in India.

In the following lists the first Cash Column shows the LOWEST NET CASH PRICES for the Cheapest Goods, and the second, the prices of named articles of the VERY BEST MATERIAL AND WORKMANSHIP PROCURABLE; many at intermediate prices to be had at value unusually good:—

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Super Black Dress Coats	32 8	to	65 0
,, Frock ,,	32 8		65 0
,, Dress Vests	5 8		12 0
,, Doeskin Trousers	11 0		25 0
Fancy Coating Morning Coats	15 8		45 0
,, ,, Vests	5 8		10 8
,, Doeskin Trousers, extra	10 8		23 0
Whipcord Riding Trousers, strongly recommended	16 0		18 0
Tweed and Melton Morning and Shooting Coats	22 0		49 0
,, ,, Vests	5 0		9 8
,, Trousers	7 0		18 8
,, D. B. Sacs	13 0		32 0
Fancy Vests, in great variety	4 8		13 0
Best Washing Cochin Cloth, checked and striped.			4 0
Best American Drill Trousers			3 8
,, English ,, ,,			5 0
,, Linen Drill ,, ,,			7 0
,, Coloured Fancy ,,			10 0
Drill and Khakee Suits	8 0		23 0
Dress Dinner Jackets (best longcloth)	3 0		3 8
Ladies' Riding Habits	35 0		85 0

To Military and Naval Uniforms the best attention is given, they are well got up, and sold at equally moderate prices.

HAT DEPARTMENT

Is well stocked with superior Goods from the best Manufacturers purchased with ready cash on the most favourable terms, and being sold off at the lowest possible profits, comprising—

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Regulation Helmets and Chains			18 0
Ellwood and Christy's White Helmets	13 0	to	15 0
Ellwood's Hunting Hats			14 0
,, Solar Topies			14 0
,, Dress Hats (best silk)	10 0		12 0
Drab Shell Hats	4 0		6 0
Black and Drab Felt Hats	5 0		7 0
Paramatta Hats	4 0		6 0
Cork Hats	4 0		6 0
Tweed Hats	3 0		4 0
Blue and Coloured Balmoral Scotch Caps	2 8		4 0

Each of the above in all the prevailing and most fashionable Shapes.

HOSIERY.

J. TYEB gives special attention to this department in every detail, and defies competition for excellency of Goods at his selling rates; he has always a good selection to choose from, and would beg to call attention to his Comfortable, Absorbing, and Unshrinkable Oxford Cloth Shirts, correctly cut, and so substantially made as to be almost proof against the ravages of the dhobees. Made to order, each Rs. 5-6, or per dozen, Rs. 60.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Silk and Wool Shirts, (each)	7 0	to	8 0
All-Wool (thoroughly shrunk), each	4 0		7 0
Dress Shirts	4 0		7 0
Plain Shirts, Good Longcloth			3 0
Print Shirts, Fancy Patterns	2 8		3 0
Merino Pants .... Each, Rs. 4-8, or per dozen	48 0		
Lamb's Wool Pants, each	4 0		5 0
Merino Undershirts, per dozen	15 0		48 0
Merino Half Hose	12 0		15 0
Silk and Wool Undershirts	18 0		72
White Cotton Half Hose	4 0		9 0
Striped Cotton Half Hose	12 0		15 0
Brown Cotton Half Hose	7 0		9 0
Woollen Knickerbocker Hose	36 0		4· 0
Best Threefold Linen Collars, all Shapes	4 8		5 0

Hemmed and Dressed Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, Ties, Studs, Links, Braces, Belts, Clasps, Badges, Riding Gloves, &c., &c., at equally low rates.

TRUNK DEPARTMENT

Contains the cheapest and best assortment in Town, comprising—

Solid Leather.
Fancy Leather.
Air-tight Cases.
Coat and Uniform Cases.
Hat Cases.
Ladies' Overland.
Dress Boxes.
Courier Bags, Straps, &c.

By Best Makers, all sizes, conveniently and tastefully designed, and at very moderate prices.

FURNITURE.

A large assortment of English-made Easy Overland Chairs, of various shapes and prices, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 12; Beds, Bedding, Quilts, Rugs, Scotch and Clan Tartan Mauds, English and Broach Damask Table Covers and Napkins, Towels, Curtains, &c., &c.

Silk and Alpaca Umbrellas and Sunshades, Walking Sticks, Best Riding and Hunting Whips, Spurs, Saddles, Knee Caps, &c.

Also a variety of New and Second-hand Guns, Rifles, and Revolvers, of the best quality, are being daily sold at exceedingly low prices by

JOONAS TYEB, 11, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

NOTICES.

NEW STOCK.

MESSRS. BADHAM AND CO.

Beg to inform their Constituents that they have RECEIVED

AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK

OF GOODS.

MESSRS. BADHAM AND CO.,

BY APPOINTMENT

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,

Will continue to SELL at the following LOW RATES.

		Rs. a.
HOSIERY	Fine Brown Cotton Half Hose, per doz	10 0
	Fine Mixed Colours	11 0
	Fine Fancy Stripes	14 0
	Fine Super Colours	16 0
HOSIERY	Fine Merino Half Hose, per doz	13 0
	Fine Super Merino	16 0
	Knickerbockers, Ribbed, per pair	4 0
HOSIERY	Fine Merino Under-vests, ½ dozen for	20 0
	Fine Super India Gauze	26 0
SHIRTS	Badham's Oxford Cloth, six for	36 0
	Badham's Silk and Wool, six for	50 0
	Badham's Pure All Wool, six for	48 0
	Badham's French Cambric, six for	27 8
	Badham's White Zephyr Shirts, six for	30 0
COLLARS	Shakespeare, per doz	6 8
	Dux, per doz	6 8
	West End, per doz	6 8
	Pall Mall, per doz.	6 8
SLEEPING SUITS	Badham's Oxford Cloth	11 0
	Badham's Pure All Wool	18 0
	Badham's Silk and Wool	18 0
	Badham's Spun Silk	22 0
OVERLAND SUITS	Badham's Blue Serge Suits	30 0
	Badham's Overland Suit	20 0
	Badham's Travelling Suit	20 0
HATS	Lincoln and Bennett's Black Velvet Hats	14 0
	Lincoln and Bennett's Drab Shell	12 0
	Ellwood's Drab Shell	5 0
	Black Felt Isis	6 8
	Black Felt Worthing	6 8
	Black Felt Derby	6 8
	Black Felt Cantab	6 8
	Drab Felt Cantab	6 8
HELMETS	Regulation White Helmets, with brass Chin Straps	18 8
	White Helmets, for Civilians	16 8
	White Hunting Hats, Badham's	14 0
BRACES	Best Indiarubber	2 0
	Best Clarence	2 0
	Best Cantab	2 0
SCARFS	Duke of Edinburgh	2 12
	The Campbell Bow	1 8
	The Windsor's	2 8
	The Romal "Satin"	2 12
TIES	Black Eglinton	1 8
	Black Tom Thumb	1 8
	Coloured Eglinton	1 8
	Coloured Tom Thumb	1 4
	White Dress Ties	0 8
HANDKERCHIEFS	Fine White Cambric, Hemmed, per doz	5 0
	Fine White Cambric, Hemmed, Coloured Borders	5 0
	Fine Irish Cambric	10 0
HOUSEHOLD LINEN	Damask Linen Table Cloths, Damask Napkins, Sheeting (Double and Single).	
JEWELLERY	Gold Links, Solitaires, Shirt Studs, Pins, &c.	
TRUNKS, &c.	Overland Trunks, Portmanteaus, Courier Bags, Rugs, Straps, Bags, &c.	

BADHAM AND CO.

A. ALLAN, TAILOR AND HABIT MAKER, STAFF, MILITARY, AND NAVAL UNIFORMS.

A. ALLAN has the pleasure to announce the fresh arrival of NEW STOCK, which has been selected from the best Manufacturers, and from the superior quality of texture and design, he begs to assert that they cannot be equalled at the price.

He respectfully INVITES his CONSTITUENTS, and the PUBLIC in general, to judge for themselves of the above facts:—

Superfine West of England Black and Blue Cloths.
Black, Blue, and Fancy Silk Mixed Coating.
West of England Tweeds and Silk Mixed Trouserings.

UNIFORMS MADE ACCORDING TO THE NEWEST REGULATION.

Gold and Silver Ornaments, Staff Corps, and Infantry Belts, &c.

A JOB LOT OF SCOTCH TWEEDS, CLEARING OFF AT COST PRICE.

Fancy Tweed Coat, double Breasted Coat, and Trousers ... Rs. 20
Fancy Tweed, superior quality ditto ditto ... ,, 26
Fancy Silk Mixed ditto ditto ... ,, 30
Coloured Cotton Washing Drills ditto ditto ... ,, 16

Fancy Highland Suits for Boys, Stuart Tartan.

Macduff, Macdonald, and the 42nd Tartan, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 45.

Wedding Orders promptly executed in first-class style.

Overland Outfits made up on the shortest Notice.

Regtl. Helmet Hats, English-made Shirts, Collar, and Hosiery of every description.

Solid Leather Trunks, Hat Boxes, Rail Rugs, Coupling Straps, and Tweed Caps.

Orders from Outstations promptly attended to.

A. ALLAN, 17, APOLLO STREET.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS, 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality. Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.

The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON, WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER AND OPTICIAN,

By appointment to LORD and LADY NAPIER of MAGDALA.

In Ordinary to H. H. the MAHARAJAH of JEYPORE, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.,

Sole Agent in the Bombay Presidency, Central and Upper India for the celebrated Pebble Spectacles, Opera, Field and Race Glasses, Barometers, Thermometers, etc., of Dr. A. MENIST, of Amsterdam and London.

Soldier Watches, Keyless .... Rs. 20, 25, 30
Silver do. of several descriptions .... 20 to 150
Gold do. do. do. .... 60 to 1,000
Jewellery, a very large choice, from .... 5 to 8.0
Musical Boxes, from .... 1. to 300

CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.

REPAIRS of Chronometer Watches, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCH—SIMLA.

NOTICES.

ORIGINAL WATER COLOUR DRAWINGS, BY LOUIS FRANK, FRAMED IN RICH GOLD FRAMES.

SUBJECT.	SIZE.	PRICE. Rs.
Sulphur Springs (Nynetal)	2 10 by 2 3	45
View of Chini (Himalayas)	2 10 by 2 3	45
Hill Village (near Mussoorie)	2 9 by 2 3	45
Above the Bund, Poona	2 9 by 2 3	45
Wanga Valley (Himalayas)	2 9 by 2 3	45
Dhobies' Glen, Mahabuleshwur	2 7 by 2 3	40
Cascade, Sewapore	2 7 by 2 3	40
Road to Govt. House, Mahableshwur	2 7 by 2 3	40
Sewapore, near Poona	2 7 by 2 3	40
Source of the Krishna	2 6 by 2 2	40
Ancient Hindoo Temple, (Mahabuleshwur.)		
View on the Krishna above Wye	2 6 by 2 2	40
Mahabuleshwur Morning	2 7 by 2 3	40
Do. Evening	2 7 by 2 3	40
Tiger Path, Mahabuleshwur	2 6 by 2 2	40
Wastdale Head, Cumberland	2 0 by 1 5	25
Thirlmere Do.	2 0 by 1 6	25
After a Storm (a Wreck)	2 3 by 1 6	25
Near Marathon, Greece	2 3 by 1 6	25
A View in the Tyrol	2 3 by 1 6	25
Oghee Outposts, Punjab	2 3 by 1 6	25
On the Indus above Sukkur	2 3 by 1 6	25

The measurements are given in feet and inches, thus—2 feet 10 inches by 2 feet 3 inches.

SOUNDY AND CO., BOMBAY.

GUNS ON COMMISSION SALE.

MATCH RIFLE, by "ALEX. HENRY," sighted to 1,500 yards, pistol grip, fitted in Oak case, complete .... Rs. 350

DOUBLE BARREL BREECH-LOADER PIN FIRE RIFLE, by "WHISTLER," 12 bore, barrels 26 inches long, pistol grip, complete in strong Mahogany case, with implements 275

DOUBLE BARREL BREECH-LOADING PIN FIRE GUN, 12 bore, by "BRISTOW," fitted complete in leather case, with implements 220

DOUBLE BARREL BREECH-LOADING PIN FIRE GUN, 12 bore, by "GEORGE GIBBS," fitted in leather case complete, with implements 220

DOUBLE BARREL BREECH-LOADING PIN FIRE GUN, 12 bore, by "ADAMS," in leather case, without implements 175

SINGLE BARREL PIN FIRE BREECH-LOADING GUN, 12 bore, by "WOODWARD," *quite new*, in leather case, with implements complete; this is a high-class Gun ... 140

SINGLE BARREL BREECH-LOADING PIN FIRE GUN, Snap Action, 12 bore, in leather case 60

SOUNDY AND CO., BOMBAY.

THE LATE CHIEF JUSTICE NORMAN.

A SPEAKING LIKENESS of the late JUSTICE NORMAN taken from Life by Messrs. BOURNE & SHEPHERD.

Carte de Visite size .... Rs. 1.

SOUNDY AND CO., BOMBAY.

THE ASSASSIN ABDOOLAH.

CARTES DE VISITE of this VILLAIN, photographed by MESSRS. BOURNE AND SHEPHERD, Rs. 1. Free by Post. A few large size Portraits, Rs. 2.

SOUNDY AND CO., BOMBAY.

TO the USERS of PLATTS' MACARTHY GINS.—The Undersigned are prepared to execute Orders for "COTTON'S PATENT DOUBLE-ACTING BLADES" for the above Gins. Price, Rs. 10 each, including Royalty.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

Hummum Street, Bombay.

G'S LINIMENT,

FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF MANGE AND OTHER SKIN DISEASES IN HORSES, DOGS, AND CATTLE GENERALLY.

It will in a few applications cure the most inveterate Mange, and at the same time restore the hair to its natural state.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2.

TESTIMONIALS.

Owing to the great expense of advertising we are compelled to insert only those most recently received. They were entirely unsolicited.

Thanks to two bottles of G.'s Liniment, I have just succeeded in curing two Greyhounds afflicted with Mange. The poor animals had been suffering for more than a year; they are now both quite well. I can strongly recommend this Ointment to the different Shikaries of this country.

(Sd). W. H. DE M.

I used the bottle of G.'s Liniment on three cases of Malabar Itch with great success.

(Writer, a well-known Bombay Physician.)

I have just succeeded, with a bottle of G.'s Liniment, in curing a dog of chronic Mange. For the past eighteen months all endeavours to get the hair to grow, or the animal to look respectable, have been fruitless.

It is indeed a great boon to people having dogs or horses in this country.

(Writer a well-known Government Electrician.)

Will you give bearer another bottle of G.'s Liniment. The first has done my dog a great deal of service, and I hope to cure it of one of the worst cases of Red Mange I have seen.

(Writer, a gentleman high in position in the B. B. & C. I. Railway.)

I have tried G.'s Liniment, and it has effected a wonderful cure on a dog of mine. He was covered with spots, and constantly breaking out in small sores, from the effect, I believe, of his blood being poisoned from the bite of a panther. He is now quite well. I cannot too strongly recommend the Ointment.

(Writer, a Lieut-Colonel in Staff Corps, and a well-known Shikarry.)

Sole Preparers on behalf of the Proprietor, D. S. KEMP AND Co.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1871.

JOHN MOIR AND SON, ABERDEEN,

Would recommend the various undernoted Sausages to their Customers. This they can do with the utmost confidence, as the pork from which these Sausages are manufactured is bred and carefully fed at their own farm, Gorthdee.

OXFORD, CAMBRIDGE and TRUFFLED SAUSAGES.
ABERDEEN SAVOURY SAUSAGES.
SMOKED SAUSAGES.
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES.
HAM and CHICKEN SAUSAGES.

All Tins sent out by J. M. & S. are stamped—"J. MOIR & SON," ABERDEEN. None other are genuine.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET steady for Government Paper and Bank shares. Land and Spinning shares dull and declining.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Noml. value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct	Agra Bank	87
22,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct	Bank of Bengal	1,400 nl.
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct	Do of Bombay New	662½
10,000	500	100	6 p.ct	Do 2nd Res. Issue	187½
15,250	1,000	all	6 p.ct	Do of Madras	1,400
10,000	250	all	4 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	270
40,000	281¼	all	12 pct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	360 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C	150
37,030	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	91
10,000	250	all	12 do	Oriental Bank	475

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	7,850	225 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co	2,150
200	2,000	1,100	75 do	Albert Co. Kurrachee	940
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	360
150	12,000	41,000	200 do	Apollo Press Co	7,100
200	2,00	all	215 do	Bombay Press Co	2,000 x d
200	500	all	58 do	Do New	500 x d
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	800
500	1,850	all	40 *	Colaba Press Co	6,200
350	2,000	all	200 ps	East India Press Co	3,100
150	8,000	all	1000 *	Fort Press Co	9,200
300	2,000	1,800	30 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	1,025
200	6,000	6,000	225 ps	Hydraulic Press Co	2,600
250	5,000	1,467	75 ps	Imperial Press Co	1,125
300	5,000	2,000	150 ps	Kurrachee Press Co	960 x d
2,000	400	350	60 ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co	530
12?	2,500	all	250 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2,350
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co	1,000
225	2,000	1,000	250 *	Victoria Press, Madras	1,050

*Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

......	£20	21 8 3 0	p.a.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	235
......	£20	10 0 1 5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	128
......	£20	£8 10 2	do.	Ditto	
......	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
......	£18	100 3 1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 73	Colaba Land Co	1,515
8,000	150	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	138
730	2,000	2,000	Nil.	Mazagon Land	895
6,000	1,000	all	Nil.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	360

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co	1,500
600	1,250	all	Nil.	Alexandra Spinning	1,330
500	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,690
100	5,000	all	...	Bombay	2,000 nl.
200	1,000	all	50*	Bombay United	990
1,200	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	285
750	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,675
750	2,000	all	250p.a	Great Eastern	2,110 x d
2,500	1,000	all	[illegible]	Manockji Petit's	1,090
900	1,000	all	Nil.	Morarjee Spinning	1,000
200	2,500	all	125*	Oriental	2,630
600	2,500	2,400	216 p.a	Royal	2,000

*Per share for the half-year

MISCELLANEOUS.

......	2,500	1,500	75 ps	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	950 x. d
50,000	50	all	4½ p ct	Bombay Gas Company	55
500	2,030	300	21 ps	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	175
1,000	50	all	2 ps	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co.	31 x. d.
2,000	500	all	10 ps	Treacher & Co	380
3,000	250	all	6 ps	Viegas Patent Slip Co	85

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
......	500	95	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	14
......	95	19½	—	Do. China	1
......	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
......	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
......	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
......	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—2ND NOVEMBER, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 1st November, 3-45 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 6 hours 30 minutes.

Via Turkey, 31st October, 4-20 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 41 hours 12 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 2nd November, 12 NOON, Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 24 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 1st November, 1-16 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 7 hours 59 minutes.

Via Turkey, 31st October, 3-44 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 38 hours 16 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 2nd November, 9-50 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours 6 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 31st October to 9 P.M. of the 2nd November is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.		Min.	
From Calcutta	6	35	0	1
„ Galle	6	55	3	18
„ Kurrachee	1	49	0	1
„ Madras	3	25	0	5

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 2nd Nov., 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 2nd Nov., 2-8 A.M.; via Turkey, 1st Nov., 3-5 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 1st Nov., 3-55 P.M.; via Turkey, 31st Oct., 3-44 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—1ST NOVEMBER.

London	Cotton	£2 15s. Nom.
	Cases	£2 15s.
	Seeds	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 7s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships	£2 7s. 0d.
	Myrabolus & Coir bdls	£1 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d.
Havre	Cotton / Coffee	No ship.
Overland	Steamers	£2 17s. 6d. to £3 0s. 0d.
Liverpool	via Suez Canal	£2 17s. 6d. to £3 2s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 8 to 9 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 6 per bale
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per on
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 19 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
	Asia (s)	McCallum	Muscat, Sept. 28.
	Emilia (s)	Albertio	Genoa, Sept. 12.
	Achilles	Turpin	Liverpool, July 11.
	Remington	Fowler	Liverpool, July 23.
	Wild Rose	Doswell	Liverpool, July 1.
	Grand Duke	Mathias	—, July 6.
	City of Madrid	Jack	Glasgow, Aug. 4.
	Vicksburg	Wilson	Sunderland, June 5.
	Mahratta (s)	Lang	Moulmein, Oct. 27.
	Tweed (s)	Duff	London, Sept. 17.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 2nd Nov, 9-10 A.M.—Mail steamer from China signalled.

DAILY IMPORTS.—2ND NOVEMBER.

FROM LONDON.

Yeddo, s, 2 cases cutlery, King, King & Co.

Roodee, 250 cases cognac, J. Nowrojee; 10 cases yellow metal sheets, J. Vurjeevandass; 4 hhds. glassware, Merwanjee & Co.; 375 kegs iron, and 14 cases steel nails, Sir Charles Forbes & Co.

Strathclyde s, 1061 bundles hoop iron, A. A. Sumsoodeen; 5 bales hessian, S. Esoofbhoy; 4 cases prints, Greaves, Cotton & Co.

British Monarch, 96 bales brown paper, D. Merwanjee & Co.

Orlando s, 2 cases cutlery, and 2 cases hardware, P. Nowrojee.

M. M. Peter, 12 casks hardware, Bell Brandenburg & Co.; 10 packages corks, S. R. Sockia.

Cospatrick, 13 cases old tom, Payne & Co.

Deva Gungad .ur, 40 cases brandy, Payne & Co.

Michael Angelo, 4 cases hock, Payne & Co.

Canning, 49 cases sherry, Payne & Co.

Anazi, 62 cases claret, and 25 cases hock, Payne & Co.

Glenduror, 20 cases claret, Payne & Co.

Prince Oscar, 6 cases sauterne, Payne & Co.

British Consul, 33 cases hock, and 36 cases claret, Payne & Co.

Callirrhoe, 12 cases steinwein, Payne & Co.

FROM GENOA.

India, s, 493 boxes brandy, N. Ardaseer & Sons.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Marie Gabrielle, 10 cases white potpaper, N. Ardaseer & Sons; 100 cases brandy, J. J. Punthakey; 27 cases butter, 4 cases oilmanstores, and 2 cases medicine, S. Heeptoola.

FROM SUEZ.

Delhi, s, 13 cases sherry, Payne & Co.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 2.

Raikes, C. B., Lieut-Col., 44th Foot, on duty, from England.
Preston, Bt. Lieut-Col., 44th Foot, on duty, from England.
Macqueen, Surgeon Major, 44th Foot, on duty, from England.
Walter, Major 44th Foot, on duty, from England.
Wood, Captain, 44th Foot, on duty from England.
Macguire, Captain, 44th Foot, on duty, from England.
Sutherland, Captain, 44th Foot, on duty, from England.
Pigott, Captain, 44th Foot, on duty, from England.
O'Grady, Captain, 44th Foot, on duty, from England.
Foster, Captain, 44th Foot, on duty, from England.
Lefroy, Captain, 44th Foot, on duty, from England.
Walsh, Lieutenant, 44th Foot, on duty, from England.
Irvine Lieutenant, 44th Foot, on duty, from England.
Inglis, M. D., Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, 44th Foot, on duty, from England.
Wood, Lieutenant, 44th Foot, on duty, from England.
Saunders, Lieutenant, 44th Foot, on duty, from England.
Odell, Lieutenant, 44th Foot, on duty, from England.
Hill, Lieutenant, 44th Foot, on duty, from England.
Morrell, Lieutenant, 44th Foot, on duty, from England.
Powell, Ensign, 44th Foot, on duty, from England.
Richards, Ensign, 44th Foot, on duty, from England.
Wynyard, Ensign, 44th Foot, on duty, from England.
Farwell, Paymaster, 44th Foot, on duty, from England.
Roberts, Lieut and Adjutant, 44th Foot, on duty, from England.
McHarg, Quartermaster, 44th Foot, on duty, from England.
Stokes, Assistant Surgeon, 44th, Foot, on duty, from England.
Kirkwood, Assistant Surgeon, 44th Foot, on duty, from England.
McKay, Lieut-Col., on duty, from England.
Gardner, Lieutenant, on duty, from England.
Tillyer-Blunt, Ensign, on duty, from England.
Warner, Ensign, on duty, from England.
Clarke, Assistant Surgeon, R. A., on duty, from England.
Tothill, Staff Assistant Surgeon, R. A., on duty, from England.
Williamson, Staff Assistant Surgeon, on duty, from England.
Waters, Staff Assistant Surgeon, on duty, from England.
Innes, Lieutenant, 1st Battalion 3rd Foot, on duty, from England.
Griffin, Major, 45th Foot, on duty, from England.
Jersey, Major, 1st Battalion 2nd, Foot, on duty, from England.
Hale, Captain, 26th Foot, on duty, from England.
Money, Ensign, 2-1st Foot, on duty, from England.
Walsh, Ensign, 1-11th Foot, on duty, from England.
Howey, Lieutenant, 1-3rd Foot, on duty, from England.
Oxley, Lieutenant, 92nd Foot, on duty, from England.
Smith, Lieutenant, 85th Foot, on duty, from England.
Lovegrove, Lieutenant, 58th Foot, on duty, from England.
Langhorne, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on duty, from England.
Haldane, Ensign, 49th Foot, on duty, from England.
Jackson, Ensign, 49th Foot, on duty, from England.
McRae, Ensign, 1-8th Foot, on duty, from England.
Williams, Assistant Surgeon, 65th Foot, on duty, from England.
Wilson, Assistant Surgeon, 65th Foot, on duty, from England.
Leake, Assistant Surgeon, 65th Foot, on duty, from England.
Gabbet, Assistant Surgeon, 6th Foot, on duty, from England.
Murray, Quartermaster, 21st Hussars, on duty, from England.
Bailey, Lieutenant, 106th Foot, on duty, from England.
Brownrigg, Captain, 2 60th Foot, on duty, from England.
Dickson, Assistant Surgeon, on duty, from England.
Joynt, Assistant Surgeon, on duty, from England.
Palmer, Asst. Surgeon, on duty, from England.
O'Connell, M. D., Asst. Surg., on duty, from England.
Martin, Assistant Surgeon, on duty, from England.
Sullivan, Assistant Surgeon, on duty, from England.
Finlay, Assistant Surgeon, on duty, from England.
Spratt, Lieutenant, on duty, from England.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Nov. 2.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868:—

Capt F H Gordon, Genl List, Bom Infy.

Under the operation of para 43 of G G O No 392, dated 17th June 1868, the undermentioned Hospital Apprentices, having passed the requisite examination, are promoted to Assistant Apothecaries, with effect from 10th Sept 1871, to fill existing vacancies:—

Joseph Huntley	No. 126
Edward Loane	„ 135
Charles Frederick de Souza	„ 136
John Webb	„ 124
John Whelan	„ 122
Edward Joseph Burnard	„ 118

The promotion of Asst Apothecary M Rodrigues, No. 54, to Apothecary, notified in G G O No 592 of 6th inst, is cancelled.

The following Actg Asst Apothecaries will revert to their substantive rank of First Class Hospital Assistants:—

Crushnajee Damajee	No. 267
Jairam Jadow	„ 293
Ellapa Kurrada	„ 312

The services of Capt B H Mathew, R E, are placed at the disposal of Govt in the P W Dept.

The following temporary promotions in the Ordnance Dept are ordered, with effect from 14th Oct 1871:—

Major Napier, Actg Second Class Comsry, to act as First Class Comsry of Ordnance.

Lt Caldecott, Actg Third Class Comsry, to act as Second Class Comsry of Ordnance, vice Bayly, appointed Actg Agent for Gunpowder.

The Government of India has sanctioned the provision of passages at the expense of the State, in accordance with the regulations, to officers and soldiers proceeding from other stations to Poona, for instruction in Army Signalling and Telegraphy.

Capt Huyshe, 49th Foot, performed the duties of Depy Asst Qr-mr Genl, Bom District, from 22th Sept to 11th Oct 1871, both days inclusive.

Major O V Tanner, 24th N I, performed the duties of Brig Maj, Deesa, in addition to his own, from the 1st Sept to the 16th Oct 1871, inclusive.

The following Order is confirmed:—

Aden Brigade Order—Dated 14th October 1871, directing Lt Col Dumaresq, R A, to assume Comd of the Garrison from that date.

The following officer, having applied for admission to the Staff Corps, under the provisions of paragraph 5 of G O G I No 531, dated 27th June 1864, is appointed to the Bom S C from the date specified opposite his name, subject to the approval of H M.'s Secretary of State for India:—

Lt Frederick Hardy Blanshard, 10th Foot, 2nd Wg Subn, and Offg Qr-mr 15th N I, from 18th Oct 1870.

The undermentioned officer is allowed Furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868:—

Lt Col R D Macpherson, Ben S C.

The undermentioned officers are allowed furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868:—

Lt-Col W E White, Mad S C, for two years; Major M Hunter, Ben S C, for fifteen months; Major E A Mottell, Mad S C, for two years; Capt A England, Ben S C, for two years; and Capt F H Thomas, Genl List, Ben Infy, for two years.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1796:—

Vet Surg I M Cullimore, 1st Regt Mad Lt Cav.

The furlough on medical certificate, granted to Mr A Wolfe, Schoolmaster, in G G O No 667, 29th Sept 1869, is extended from the 2nd to the 18th Oct 1871, the date of his arrival in Bombay.

The services of Asst Surg H P Roberts are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

Genl Order No. 629, dated 19th Sept 1871, is cancelled.

The Government of India has sanctioned the payment of mileage to officers permitted to draw this allowance instead of actual expenses when proceeding on duty, according to the number of miles charged for by the Railway Company, whenever this is more than the actual distance, e g, for the Ghaut portions of the line.

With reference to G G O No. 872 of 1870, the ruling laid down in chap 11 sec 2 of the Government of India Public Works Code, and published therein, is made applicable to this Presidency.

Under the orders of the Government of India, and with reference to paragraph 16 of G G O No 395 of 1869, the proportion of tatties to be supplied to Barracks and Hospitals will be restricted in future to one-half the number of apertures on one side only of the building.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

In supersession of the notification in this Department, dated the 15th April last, published at page 463 of the *Government Gazette* of the 20th idem, it is hereby notified that Maj E C Ross, Bom S C, has been appointed to be Political Agent and Consul at Muscat, with effect from the 15th of April last.

Mr J A G Duff has been appointed Acting Political Agent, Khandeish.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr G M Macpherson, Actg Joint Judge at Kaira, is, under the provisions of section 12 of Act XIV. of 1869, transferred to the Tanna District, from 1st Nov 1871.

The Rt Hon the Governor in Council is pleased, with the consent of the Government of India, to appoint Mr Macpherson to act also as Joint Sessions Judge in the Tanna District.

Mr C F MacCartie, Supy Asst to the Collr of Ahmedabad and Sub Mag of the Second Class, is invested with the powers of a Sub Mag of the First Class in the Ahmedabad District, and with powers to commit to the Sessions Court.

Mr J A Baines, Supy Asst to the Collr of Surat and a Sub Mag of the Second Class, is invested with the powers of a Sub Mag of the First Class in the Surat District, and with powers to commit to the Sessions Court.

Azum Hunmunt Sheoram, probationary Mamlutdar of talooka Kurujghee and a Sub Mag of the Second Class, is invested with the powers of a Sub Mag of the First Class in the Dharwar District.

Erratum.—In Government Notification* dated the 18th instant, conferring Magisterial powers on Azum Yeshwant Pandoorung, Awal Karkoon of Petha Abhona, for "the powers of a Sub Mag of the First Class," read "the powers of a Sub Mag of the Second Class."

* Vide *Government Gazette* of the 19th instant, page 1124.

Mr Henry Prescott, second grade Inspr of Police in the Nassick District, was in charge of the current duties of the District Supt of Police in the Nassick District, from 20th to 27th Sept 1871, both days inclusive.

Rao Bahadoor Bhasker Damother, Fourth Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Bombay, is allowed sick leave for a period of six months from 16th November 1871, under section 11 and clause 1 of section 26 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules of 1864.

Mr. Mudun Shricrushnajee to act as Fourth Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Bombay during the absence of Rao Bahadoor Bhasker Damother, on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. Mahadeo Govind Ranade, MA, LLB, to act as First Class First Grade Sub Judge at Poona, vice Rao Bahadoor Mudun Shricrushnajee, or until further orders.

Under the provisions of section 35 of Act XI. of 1865 the Rt Hon the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Gungadhur Wishwanath Gokhlé, to act as Registrar of the Small Cause Court at Poona, vice Mr. Dinkur Dhondeo Datar, or until further orders.

Rao Saheb Madhowrow Krishna, second class, first grade, Sub Judge of Bagulkote, was in charge of the current duties of the Judge's office at Belgaum, from 25th April to 8th May 1871, both days inclusive.

Azum Wishwanath Bulal Jogleker, First Carcoon of talooka Mangaon, is invested with the powers of a Sub Maj of the second class in the Colaba district.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Messrs C E S Steele and G MacLeod, Actg Supy Depy Collrs, Shikarpoor, passed the departmental examination according to the higher standard on the 17th July last.

Messrs G Stokes and H Woodward, appointed by H M's Principal Secretary of State for India members of H M's Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment, reported their arrival in Bombay on the 28th inst.

Mr A C Tute, appointed by H M's Principal Secretary of State for India a member of H M's Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment, reported his arrival in Bombay on the 28th ult.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Asst Surg Halliday has been placed in temporary charge of the Civil Surgeoncy, Broach, from the 28th July last.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Capt B H Mathew, R E, is appointed an Ex Engr, fourth grade.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Sub-Asst Surg Anna Moreshwar Kunte B A, L M, assumed charge of the duties of Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Grant Medical College on 1st Feb 1871.

Sur Maj W G Hunter M D, M R C P, and Surg J H Sylvester, F G S, respectively delivered over and received charge of the duties of Principal and Professor of Medicine, Grant Medical College, on the evening of the 20th ultimo.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev F Crombie, M A, Junior Chaplain Bengal Establishment, is allowed a furlough to Europe for 18 months under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, on medical certificate.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Maj R M Smith, R E, Director Persian Telegraph, passed an examination in the Persian language on the 7th Sept 1871, according to the Second Standard laid down in G O No 413 of 23rd Sept 1861.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Northern Division.

Major T E Britten and Mr A Pollen respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Railway Magistrate at Bhosawul, on the 1st instant.

Messrs J H Todd and H E Winter, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the District Depy Collr of Tanna, in the afternoon of the 13th instant.

Azum Motiram Himutram, Mamlutdar of Virumgaum, lately appointed Mamlutdar of Mehmudabad, is appointed Mamlutdar of Do'ka.

Gunputrao Mahadeo, Mamlutdar of Dolka, is transferred to the Mamlut of Mehmudabad.

Messrs H R Cooke and J King respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the First Asst Collr and Mag of Kaira, in the forenoon of the 16th inst.

Messrs Narain Gunesh and Bhowanrao Vishnoo respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Duftardar to the Collr of Tanna, in the afternoon of the 25th ult.

Messrs J King and G F Sheppard respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Collr and Mag of Kaira, in the forenoon of the 16th inst.

Messrs E M H Fulton and E D Sharkey respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Second Asst Collr, Ahmedabad, on the 14th inst, after office hours.

Southern Division.

Mr. E A Jones assumed charge from the District Magistrate, of the office of Actg Distric Supt of Police, Kulladghee, on the 3rd Oct 1871, in the afternoon.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

REDUCTION IN THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE Government of India having announced that the Inland Postage on Newspapers will be reduced by one-half from the 1st October next, the *Bombay Gazette* will, from that date, be sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who will thus be put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale:—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Old Scale. Country.
One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half Year „	„ 24	„ 28	„ 38
Three Months „	„ 14	„ 16	„ 21
One Month „	„ 5	„ 6	„ 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in Town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

ARRANGEMENT have been made for altering the size of this paper to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*, on the arrival of Paper which has been ordered from home.

Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*, specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports, Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India, and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week. The edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week. Annual Subscription, POST FREE, to any part of India, Rs. 12.

Bombay Gazette Office, September 1, 1871.

The *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to Subscribers in any part of India.

Subscription for One Year from November 1, 1871 .. ..Rs. 44

Subscription for One Year from January 1, 1872 .. ..Rs. 42

Bombay Gazette Office, 2nd October 1871.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

KENDERDINE—November 1st, at Jungle Cottage, near Dexall, the wife of Mr. Thomas B. C. Kenderdine, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CHERRY—October 24th, at Sealkote, the wife of Assistant Surgeon W. Cherry, 5th R. I. Lancers (prematurely), of a daughter.

JUDGE—October 27th, at Darjeeling, the wife of Captain C. N. Judge, R.E., of a daughter.

RIGG—October 31st, at Allahabad, the wife of Mr. Alexander Rigg, Telegraph Master, G. T. D., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

HUDSON—HUNTER—October 23rd, at Trinity Church, Azimgurh, by the Rev. W. G. Mallett, Charles Edward Hudson, Esq., to Ellen Rosabella Hunter, the second daughter of the late Henry Edward Hunter, Esq., Indigo Planter, Azimgurh.

MAWSON—NICHOLSON—October 30th, at Mirzapore, John Rea Mawson, Esq., Opium Department, Sultanpore, Oudh, to Lizzie, second daughter of R. Nicholson, Esq., Mirzapore.

DEATHS.

BAKER—October 29th, at Calcutta, Mr. J. B. Baker, aged 25 years.

HAMMILL—October 10th, at 5, Hartford Lane, Chowringhee, Calcutta, Richard Hammill, Esq., Superintendent Statistical Department, Custom House, formerly of the Firm of Messrs. W. C. Stewart and Co., merchants.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1871.

THE important telegram, giving the substance of the Warrant which creates the new system of promotion in the Army, shows that every possible precaution that regulations can provide has been taken by the War Office to guard promotion by selection from the suspicion of jobbery, and to make it the instrument of giving the country what promotion by purchase failed to give—a thoroughly professional body of officers. The regulation that officers will be liable to removal who fail to pass their professional examination for Lieutenant within three years after getting a commission will weed the junior ranks of a number of officers unfit to hold command in a modern army; and the advancement by seniority alone to the rank of Major will allow time for the character of the generality of officers to become fully developed and known to all their comrades, so that, when selection begins, it will be difficult for even a jobbing Commander-in-Chief to neglect men of merit. Still, it is inevitable that, whatever system exists, it must depend on the fairness of the Commander-in-Chief whether the best men shall come to the front or not. "Purchase of steps," we are now assured, "is forbidden under the heaviest penalties;" but, where there is so much to be gained by continuing it, one cannot but doubt whether the practice will ever be eradicated. According to the telegram, there would appear to be not a word in the Warrant about giving greater facilities for promotion from the ranks.

WE have read with the greatest satisfaction the outspoken resolution of the Government of India on the official mismanagement which has brought the Income Tax into disrepute throughout the North-West Provinces. No tax is ever popular. The Bengalee poet, whose verses were recently quoted by the *Spectator*, expressed with the utmost impartiality the universal feeling of dislike to all taxes whatsoever in the lines:—

"The tax used to be on the land; then it fell on water, and oh, mother! what will the end be?
"Thus thinking, the wind flew away in terror, saying, 'By and by, they will seize me too by the hair of the head.'"

It is natural that in these days of perpetual *un*-settlement, with road cesses, water cesses, and education cesses piled upon them one after another in addition to frequent revisions of land assessments, the people groaning under such heavy burdens should in their despair look forward to having the air and light of heaven taxed as well as the soil of their fields and the water that enables it to bring forth produce. But, according to Anglo-Indian officials, the Income Tax has always been exceptionally unpopular in India, because "direct taxation is a new thing in this country," that fact being, however, that the people of India have been but too familiar with direct taxation in many forms from time immemorial. The plain truth is that in few parts of India has the attempt been made to carry out the Income Tax Acts in a loyal spirit. For one reason or another—the feeling of caste, which led them to oppose a tax introduced by an outsider and denounced by a brilliant chief of their own order, has been probably the most active influence at work—the Civilians, with some honourable exceptions, have not only shown no alacrity in reconciling the people to a tax which is just in principle and might be made fair in practice, but they have strenuously and persistently fostered the agitation carried on for the repeal of the tax by the favoured citizens of the great towns of India. The Lieutenant Governor of Bengal not long ago accounted for many of the stories we have heard from that side of India of the oppressions suffered by the peasantry at the hands of Income Tax collectors, by explaining that it had been the custom in Bengal to levy the tax on people whose incomes the law did not intend to touch. Mr. Campbell's minute was greedily seized upon by perverse critics as a crowning proof of the justice of all their strictures on this special mode of raising revenue, whereas in reality it proved nothing more than the scandalous administrative inefficiency of the servants of Government charged with the duty of collecting the tax in Bengal. A very similar state of things appears to have existed in the North-West Provinces; and the Government of India has only done what was necessary to vindicate the fairness of his financial policy, in administering a severe and deserved rebuke to Sir William Muir, the Lieutenant-Governor of those Provinces, for ascribing the mischiefs which arise from faulty administration to the inherent viciousness of the Income Tax.

Sir William Muir says that, "in the course "of a long service in India, he has never in-"troduced anything approaching the popular "discontent created by the Income Tax during "the last two years." The Government of India, in reply, asks why the tax is so unpopular now, when in 1860, by the testimony of Sir G. Edmonstone's Government, of which Sir William (then Mr.) Muir himself was a member, "no "measure so novel and so distasteful could have "been carried out among a people so prone to "represent or even to exaggerate their griev-"ances, without calling forth complaint, unless "it had been carried out with a remarkable "forbearance, discretion, and integrity on the "part of all the officers, both European and "native, engaged in the execution of Act XXXII. "of 1860." What has made Sir W. Muir's experience in 1870 differ so widely from that of 1860? Does he see with other eyes now, having become insensibly imbued with the prejudices of those around him; or have officials in the North-West Provinces lost the high qualities for the possession of which they were distinguished ten years ago? The answer to this question turns out to be a very simple one. The "mass "of corruption and oppression," on which Sir W. Muir comments, arises, not from the iniquity of the Income Tax, but from "the employment of "the underlings of the tehsildars on the very "important and delicate duty of assessing and "collecting the tax." No such "obvious mal-"administration," to use the plain language the Government of India, was allowed in 1860, when the English collectors and their assistants, and the principal native revenue officers, were alone engaged in the work which is now entrusted to men who have every temptation to abuse their power. It might be supposed that in the North-West Provinces, as in Bengal, the local Government had been secretly labouring to thwart the financial policy of the State by appointing men to work it who would be sure to make it the object of popular hatred. The Governor-General in Council has good reason to complain of the neglect of Sir W. Muir's Government to remedy evils the cause of which was so obvious; and the prohibition of the employment to assess the Income Tax of any officers below the rank of tehsildars and mamlutdars will, we hope, make the collection of this tax in the North-Western Provinces as free from reproach as it is in Bombay. Any of our readers who noticed the remarkable verses published in the *Bangalore Herald*, on the horror with which the peasantry of Mysore have lately seen their country invaded by a swarm of rapacious officials belonging to the English Revenue Survey, will be ready to admit that one of the worst evils of our rule is the way in which the lowest class of native servants of Government prey upon and oppress ignorant people; and the Mysore poet suggests the reflection that this evil may have attained as great a height in the camps of the Revenue Survey as in those of Collectors of Income Tax—though, of course, one never hears a whisper of such a thing from the English officers engaged in the assessment of the land revenue.

As the Income Tax is not so much, in this country, an extraordinary resource to be used in time of war, as an impost devised for the purpose of reaching the purses of rich men whom it is almost impossible to subject to indirect taxation in India, it ought to form a part of our regular financial system, instead of being spoken of as a tax that must be abolished first of all whenever there is a surplus in the Treasury. It is gratifying to see that the Government of India has fully made up its mind on this matter, and is determined not to abandon the tax in deference to the interested clamour of the classes affected by it. "His Excellency in Council," we read in the vigorous resolution before us, "is con-"strained, in conclusion, to remark on the gene-"ral tendency apparent in these papers, on the "part of even the highest officers, to exag-"gerate the evils alleged to be connected "with the levy of the income tax." Several instances of this exaggeration are given; and they fully bear out the remark already made in this article, that Anglo Indian officials have not, as a rule, worked the Income Tax Acts loyally, but have shown more anxiety to criticise the measures of the Finance Minister for the time being than to do their duty in carrying out the law in a firm but fair and conciliatory spirit.

THE appendices to the Report of Mr. Hope's Municipal Finance Committee have now been published; and copies were sent round to the Justices yesterday. What has become of Mr. Crawford's reply, and when are we to be favoured with the Government Resolutions?

A SUIT which has been going on for many years between Messrs. Norris and Weller, contractors, and the G. I. P. Railway Company, was settled last week by arbitration, the arbitrator being Mr. F. Mathew of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. The claim of Messrs. Norris and Weller was for 7 lacs of rupees; but the arbitrator gave judgment for the Company on all the points in dispute, and the contractors got nothing. The question of costs remains to be settled in the High Court.

THE statement we copied yesterday from a native paper, that the Accountant General had written to Government, pointing out that Mr. Crawford, being in the employment of the Municipality, could not receive pay as a Civil Servant during his leave of absence, is wholly erroneous. Mr. Crawford will receive his furlough allowances from Government. As he was only "Officiating" Commissioner when he went away, he has no lien on the Municipal appointment; and he is, consequently, not entitled to draw any absentee allowance from the Municipality. For the same reason, it is contended, he was not bound to ask leave of absence from the Bench of Justices. But we do not see that that follows. There are other questions involved in the departure of the chief officer of the Municipality than the question—of great interest, no doubt, to him personally—where his furlough pay is to come from; and it is ridiculous to suppose that even an Officiating Commissioner can be justified in going away, while his accounts are in a mess, without saying a word to the Bench of Justices, to whom he is supposed to be responsible.

THE *Times of India* does not, it seems, after all, object to paying for the information Dr. Lumsdaine wants to collect for the town by means of the Census. Our contemporary rises to a height of eloquence quite unusual with him, in describing the vision of the future Municipal administration of Bombay. "When," he exclaims, in a passage that reminds one of Iago's ironical panegyric on an honest woman, "when the Municipal muddle shall be fairly cleared up; when the scale of the Municipal establishments shall be brought into accordance with the actual wants of the city; when, the capital claims on the Bombay and Indian Governments having been recognised, our rate collecting and fiscal system shall have been remodelled; when the rate-payers shall have obtained some distinct and direct share of control over the funds they contribute; when our leisurely and well-to-do citizens, having the incidence of taxation equitably brought home to them, shall work steadily and zealously in the interest of wise civic economy; and when we have a Municipal executive that can safely be trusted with expenditure of loans and accumulated funds—*then* we shall," not, as might have been expected,

Suckle fools and chronicle small beer,

but "vote with both hands for a grant of money for such a purpose as the collection of statistics revealing the exact state of the town. Such a Utopia," the *Times of India* goes on to say, "as this now sketched is not so remote as we have been forced to suppose. If every one concerned thinks, works, and *pays* with a will, it may even be attained before next midsummer. Once it is felt that the ground is firm, and the course clear, the citizens will be happy to support every reasonable sanitary proposal, and we shall be only too glad to encourage them in such an excellent way. For the present we think the Bombay Government should find the Rs. 12,000 elsewhere." Our contemporary must pardon us for saying that he is still pandering to popular ignorance by publishing pure humbug of this kind. The Government has already provided money to do its share of the Census work; and, as the Census is to be taken in February, it is a mockery to talk of waiting till midsummer before voting any money. Does the *Times of India* propose that the Municipality shall pay nothing to anybody till its Utopia has been realized; and does it suppose that the "incidence of taxation" *can* be "equitably "brought home to our leisurely and well-to-do "citizens," until we have full and accurate statistics of population to work upon?

DURING the week ending 31st October there have actually been six births registered in Bombay! The number of deaths reported was 296.

WE understand that Colonel Anderson, Political Agent of Kattywar, intends to proceed to England in a month or two on a long furlough.

THERE has been very severe weather at the Sand-Heads. The tail of a cyclone passed close to one of the pilot brigs, and kept all hands well employed.

IT is said that Mr. Carr Stephen, Barrister-at-Law, is likely to succeed Mr. Woodward as Judge of the Simla Court of Small Causes. Mr. Stephen is known by his little treatise on the Registration Act.

THE Chairman of the Board of Agency, East Indian Railway, is at present on tour in the North-West Provinces with a view to bring his valuable experience to bear upon the very serious depression of income on that line. Mr. Palmer's route may extend to the Punjab.

A NOVEL point has recently arisen in the Small Cause Court at Simla. A suit was filed there against the Government of India. But the Small Cause Court Act provides that action against Government shall be brought at the seat of Government, and the Court doubted whether that was Calcutta or Simla.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

YESTERDAY'S COMMERCIAL NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

LONDON, THURSDAY, Nov. 2, 12-45 P.M.

Bank rate unchanged.

Market steady: fair demand.

Total sales to-day of all kinds of cotton in Liverpool, 15,000 bales.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE ARMY ACT.

THE EUROPEAN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FORMATION OF A NEW AUSTRIAN MINISTRY.

LONDON, 1ST NOVEMBER.

A Warrant to carry out the provisions of the Army Act has been issued.

Henceforth the first step, namely, to the appointment of Sub-Lieutenant, will be given after a competitive examination, on probation. Officers will then serve with a regiment for one year, and will receive one year's training at the Military College.

Officers will, moreover, be liable to removal on failing to pass their professional examination for Lieutenant within three years.

Promotion will be made by seniority to the rank of Major, and by selection for the position of Lieutenant-Colonel.

Purchase of steps is forbidden under the heaviest penalties.

At a meeting of the European Insurance Company, it was resolved to accept the offer of the New York Insurance Company for the transfer of its business.

VIENNA, 1ST NOV.

Count Kellerberg has been entrusted with the formation of a new Ministry.

PARIS, 1ST NOV.

The Comptoir d'Escompte has been authorised to issue ten millions in notes of 5 francs.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

LONDON, OCT. 13.

Nine square miles of the city of Chicago destroyed. 150 million dollars property lost. English Insurance Offices lose one million sterling.

Fenian raid on Canada defeated. General O'Neill taken prisoner; invaders dispersed.

LONDON, OCT. 22.

Banquet at the Mansion House in honour of visit of Leon, Say, and Vantrieu, from Paris, thanks to the citizen of London for assistance during the siege.

The Relief Fund for the Chicago calamity has reached in London £40,000, in Liverpool £20,000.

Reuter created a Baron by Duke of Saxe Coburg.

Tichbourne case to be resumed on the 9th. Arthur Orton expected as a witness.

Bennet, watch-maker, elected Sheriff of London.

International yacht races of New York—*Columbia* beat the *Livonia* twice out of thrice.

Burgoyne buried within the Tower. Royal representatives present.

OBITUARY.—Earl Dunraven, Sir Hugh Hall, Alderman Moon, Sheriff Young, Sir William Scott.

LONDON, OCT. 28.

Queen subscribed £500 to the Chicago fund.

Severe monetary crisis in Paris. Scarcity of specie. Ten thousand Communists liberated.

Steamers conveying Australian cable arrived at the Cape of Good Hope Sept. 17th.

Another line is proposed via San Francisco and Honolulu to Melbourne.

Livonia beaten by Sappho and Dauntless. Sabinus won the Cambridgeshire Stakes.

Captain and Engineers report the Megæra as utterly rotten. Strong public indignation.

Release of the remaining Fenian prisoners refused.

General Benedick dead.

LONDON, OCT. 30.

Queen's health improved. She consents to sit for her portrait at request of Sydney Corporation.

Brigham Young reported fled.

Fiji Islands are likely to be annexed to New South Wales.

Scarborough illuminated in honour of the Prince and Princess of Wales' visit to Lord Londesborough.

(By Indian Telegraph.)

THE VANINGEN CASE.

MADRAS, 2ND NOVEMBER, 6-35 P.M.

Mr. Edwin VanIngen has been found not guilty, and has been discharged.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now that "Municipal affairs" are being discussed in almost every household, a few words from a humble member of society may be perhaps not-amiss, and, if you should consider them worthy of a corner in your valuable journal, you will perhaps give them insertion.

Personally I have always upheld our late Commissioner, because I saw in him a thoroughly efficient man for 'practical' purposes, and, without being so presumptuous as to say that "his equal could not be found," still I will say that this city will have to grow many months older before our Municipal body meets with as able a man! May I ask whether it is often to be found that a thoroughly able and 'practical' administrator is also a good financier? I for my part doubt it. I therefore very much question whether Government and the Justices will at present succeed in getting a gentleman that will answer these requirements in every respect.

I have noticed both you and your other local contemporary strongly recommend Mr. Hope, and I certainly think this choice would be a felicitous one, if he combined in himself all the necessary qualifications for such a responsible post. Energy alone will not do it, great judgment is required, and, more than anything in the present financial crisis, a thorough financier.

These, in my humble opinion, are not easily found in our Collectors, who, although able men in their places, may not always suit in the capacity of Municipal Commissioners of a "large city."

I would propose to appoint an officer in the Royal Engineers who is "high up" in rank to fill the post of Municipal Commissioner, and a thorough Accountant (professional) to have charge of the Finance Department—all payments to be countersigned by the Chairman of the Bench of Justices.

All particulars of contracts, &c., would be left to the Bench.

If all authority is again vested in *one* man, the system will never work so long as we have such a cumbrous body as our present Bench of Justices. Yours faithfully, E.

Bombay, 2nd November.

ARE Royal Engineers, any more than Collectors, "thorough financiers!" If we are to have an Engineer as Commissioner, why not have a Civil Engineer—Mr. Ormiston, for instance!—Ed. B.G.

MILITARY ITEMS.

SURGEON-MAJOR C. G. WIEHE has been placed on general duty in the Poona Division.

COLONEL J. S. GELL, Quartermaster General of the Army, proceeded to Mahableshwur on Monday.

HIS Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and Staff, left Poona for Mahableshwur on Monday evening.

THE services of Brevet-Colonel C. C. Fraser, C. B., V. C., of the 11th Hussars, have been placed at the disposal of Government for special duty.

THE Commander-in-Chief has ordered that the senior officer on the spot is to have command of the Eastern Frontier District during the absence of Brigadier-General Bourchier with the Looshai Expedition.

THE 14th Regiment N. I., under orders from Mhow to Kolapoor, will arrive at Poona by wings on the 9th and 10th instant. The regiment will leave Poona for Kolapoor on the morning of the 13th.

WE yesterday stated that Veterinary Surgeon J. M. Cullimore, of the 1st Madras Light Cavalry, had obtained furlough to Europe for two years. We are now informed that that gentleman proceeds to Australia on sick leave for eighteen months under the old regulations.

THE steamer Scotia left Calcutta on Monday morning, taking 40 elephants and 400 coolies. Dr. Lyons goes in medical charge of the coolies, and then proceeds to Kersalong, where the Hospital Depôt for the Chittagong Column is to be formed. It is said that the two trips which the steamer Scotia is to make will cost the Government Rs. 30,000.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR H. TOMBS, K. C. B., V. C., has been gazetted "permanently" to the Divisional Staff of the Army in room of Major-General W. F. Beatson, whose tour of service expired on the 25th ultimo; and Major-General J. M. B. F. Tytler, C. B., "temporarily"—during the absence on leave to Europe on medical certificate of Major-General J. Fordyce, or until further orders. General Tytler has been appointed to the Sirhind Division.

THE particulars of the distribution of the force at the Camp of Exercise, which we published on Monday, appears in General Orders, the only difference being that Captain D. S. Warren, 1st Battalion 14th Foot, will act as Provost Marshal of the camp instead of Captain J. Harger, 2nd Battalion 25th Foot. Captain L. A. Gregson will be Deputy Assistant Quarter-master General to the First Division, and Captain W. H. Heathcote will act in the same capacity to the Second Division.

THE steamer Sir William Peel, with the flat Gogra in tow, left the Hooghly on Saturday morning, taking the 2nd Goorkhas under Colonel Macpherson, C. B., V. C., and one company Sappers and Miners under Lieutenant Hyslop, and the guns of the Peshawur Mountain Battery, to Chittagong for the Looshai Expedition. The regiment is expected to arrive at Chittagong on or about the 6th November, the passage being made by the Sunderbund and the Sundeep Channel.

LOSS OF THE P. & O. CO.'S S.S. RANGOON.

THE following telegram was received from Galle yesterday morning by Captain Henry, Agent of the P. and O. Company:—

GALLE, 2ND NOV., 3 A.M.

"Rangoon struck on Cadda Rock at six o'clock last evening in leaving harbour, and foundered at midnight in fifteen fathoms.

"Pilot in charge.

"Passengers, crew, thirteen bags mails, and portion of baggage saved. All else lost."

WE intimated by special edition yesterday the loss of the P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Rangoon. The few further particulars we have been able to gather we now submit. When the Rangoon was clearing out of Galle Harbour at six o'clock on Wednesday evening, she ran on the Cadda Rock, one of the pinnacled little rocks which rise just above the water at the entrance to the harbour, and which is not more than twenty yards from the anchorage from which the Rangoon started. Though she could not have been going fast at the time of the accident the concussion was so severe, and the leak so great, that she foundered in fifteen fathoms water three or four hours after she struck. Great excitement prevailed on board, but fortunately no lives were lost. Considering the length of time between the striking and the foundering of the Rangoon, and the short distance she was from the harbour when she struck, it is supposed that she at once made for the open sea in the hope that the water might be pumped out of her. If successful in this she might have been saved. But the delay that necessarily arose in landing passengers and crew must have prevented the engines being worked at full speed, so that the chance of getting all the water pumped out of her became greatly reduced. The alternative of running ashore was precluded, because the coast on every side of Galle Harbour is so rocky that certain destruction of the vessel would have followed any attempt to beach her.

Galle Harbour has been very unfortunate for the ships of the P. and O. Company, several of them having been already lost there. Reefs and rocks abound. There are marks on shore to guide vessels to keep clear of the rocks on one of which the Rangoon struck, and during the night a lighted buoy marks positions; but nevertheless the greatest caution is always necessary to manœuvre safely in and out of the harbour. When, however, in spite of these directions and the known dangers of the place, the Rangoon struck a rock with such force that little hopes of saving her remained, it is possible there may have been some blunder; and certainly the unfortunate incident shows that defective seamanship can occur even outside the lines of the English Royal Navy. The ship was in charge of a pilot at the time, and he may have been at fault. But, whoever the blame rests with, the affair is most unfortunate for Captain Skottowe. As one of the oldest servants in the company, he was about to retire from its service, and the voyage on which the Rangoon made so disastrous a start was to have been his last. The affair is also most serious for the public, because, although the lives of all the passengers and crew were saved, only thirteen bags of the English mails and a small portion of baggage were rescued, and the average number of bags carried by the Australian mail from Galle may be stated at something over a thousand.

The Rangoon, though one of the oldest ships in the P. and O. Co., was yet in capital condition when she foundered. No better evidence of this could be found than the fact, much remarked on at the time, that her last voyage down to Australia was the fastest ever made by an English mail steamer; and, on the return voyage, she was not far from repeating the feat, arriving in Galle within two days of her contract time. She was 1,700 tons, and was refitted in Bombay Harbour two years ago, when new boilers were substituted for her old ones, and other improvements were effected which amounted almost to a refitment of the vessel.

The following postal notice was issued yesterday afternoon:—

The Superintendent P. & O. Company having intimated that the s. s. Behar will be despatched to Galle this evening to take on the Australian Mails saved from the wreck of the Rangoon, packets will be kept open at the General Post Office for the reception of letters till 4-30 P.M.

The Bombay portion of the mail despatched on the 26th ultimo is reported to be lost.

The Behar has just returned from China. Last night the greatest activity prevailed on board in completing the work of unloading the China cargo and taking on board new. It was expected that she would leave the harbour about midnight, and no exertion was being spared to admit of this.

A HOME RULE CLUB is in course of establishment at Dublin.

SUB-MARINE PHOTOGRAPHY.—A correspondent of the *Echo*, writing from Florence, says:—"The Rubatino Society have lent their steamer Sardinia to Mr. Josellis for his marine explorations. Mr. Josellis has invented a marine photographic apparatus connected with a diving bell, by which photographs of the 'world below the sea' can be taken. This diving-bell can be made use of in many ways, but one can understand how useful to natural science a series of negatives (to be afterwards enlarged) of the myriads of zoophytes found in the subaqueous world would be.

FURTHER DISTURBANCES AT GOA.

WE translate the following from the Goa journal, the *India Portugueza* of the 28th ultimo:—

"Hardly has the first revolutionary movement been suppressed, than rumours are current that a fresh attempt is being set on foot by the military rebels here, which His Excellency the Governor is trying his utmost to quell by his good sense. The prompt measures adopted by His Excellency go so far to shew that he himself apprehends something disagreeable, and that too at no distant date. The rumours to which we referred last week were not without foundation, and two detachments have already been sent to reinforce the garrisons of the fortresses at Aguada and Reis Magos. Lieutenant Adriano Xavier has been ordered to leave Goa at once for Damaun. The sentries at the jail are kept ready armed to act against any unforeseen attack by the mutineers as was done during the late crisis. Additional precautions are being taken by His Excellency by posting at Mormurgaum fortress a sufficient number of soldiers commanded by Lieutenant Francisco Pereira da Costa and Joao Carlos Xavier.

"The blindness of the rebels seems to be such that they seem not to see the consequences of their present audacious intention of rebelling anew.

"Rebels! do not mock the honour of a nation which, though small, has resources enough at hand to make you respect the glorious Portuguese name. Soldiers! ponder awhile on the subject, and you will find, if your wishes are carried into effect, that your triumph will be but of a short duration, and that instead of gaining your cause, you will compromise it. Certainly we say, if your cause is gained, it will be by humiliating the national flag."

THE *Ultramar* (also a Goa paper) of the 27th October says:—

"The object of the mutineers (as the special correspondent of our contemporary the *India* remarks) in occupying the two principal fortresses at the entrance of the harbour, Aguada and Reis Magos, is to obstruct the passage of the schooner Estephania, which is expected at Goa shortly with about 400 able and well-trained soldiers. We do not know with what ulterior object the mutineers have done so, but we believe that His Excellency, early on the 24th, received a very disagreeable message which made him call Mr. Ozorio, Chief Secretary to Government, Military Department, before him, and two aides-de-camp were, one after the other, specially despatched with a mission. The two officers commanding Artitheria and Guarda Municipal were next summoned to the palace, and after a long interview with these officers, official letters were forwarded to certain officers requiring them to present themselves forthwith before His Excellency, and recalling others to town from different places at which they were posted on special duty.

"Amongother precautionary measures adopted by His Excellency, he has mounted a schooner lying in the harbour with a number of guns."

BOMBAY.

THE HON. MR. CHAPMAN.—Yesterday the Hon. Mr. Chapman, Chief Secretary to Government, arrived here from Poona. He proceed to Calcutta next week.

ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday a Hindoo woman named Casee, employed at the Girgaum Paper Factory, accidentally fell into a large pot of hot water, about three feet deep, and was severely scalded up to her waist. She was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

REFUSAL OF DUTY.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, a seaman of the ship Prince Regent was charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in the refusal of duty, and was sentenced to a fortnight's rigorous imprisonment.

A CASE FOR THE SESSIONS.—Mr. Cooper on Wednesday committed one Ruttonbaee, woman, for trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of administering to one Bhaghoo, woman, a stupefying or intoxicating liquor, with intent to commit theft.

THE THAKORE OF MANSA TALOOKA.—A dispute has arisen between the Thakore of Mansa talooka, in Ahmedabad, and his subjects, in consequence of which about five hundred of his people have left the place, and have gone to Sadra to lay the complaint before the Political Agent there.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—Value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 23rd October 1871, Rs. 25,47,437. Add, silver received during the week, Rs. 1,14,627—total Rs. 26,62,064. There are in addition 15,875 rupees' worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults, and awaiting assay.

THE PERSIAN PARSEES AT YEZD.—The *Jam-i-Jamshed* states that the Committee for ameliorating the condition of the Persian Parsees has requested Mr. Manockjee Limjee Aturya, the representative of the Parsees of Western India at Teheran, to proceed at once to Yezd, and to make a report as to the present state of the Persian Parsees at that place, &c.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—Rao Bahadoor Bhasker Damodhur, Fourth Judge of the Small Causes Court, has been allowed sick leave for a period of six months from the 16th inst., and Mr. Mudun Shricrushnajee, late a solicitor of the High Court, and at present first-class first grade Subordinate Judge at Poona, will act for him during his absence. Mr. M. G. Ranade, Assistant Professor of Literature in the Elphinstone College, who acted for some time as Fourth Judge of the Small Causes Court, will act for Mr. Mudun as Subordinate Judge at Poona.

BOMBAY GYMNASTIC INSTITUTION.—The opprobrium attaching to "tallimkhanas" has long since died out of the native mind; and, thanks to the efforts of a few persevering gentlemen, a "tallimkhana," known as the "Bombay Gymnastic Institution," has flourished for several years, and is now a very popular institution in Bombay, where respectable natives of all classes receive physical education. An exhibition is held annually at the institution of gymnastic exercises and feats of strength, which are open to all competitors, and prizes are awarded according to the decision of a committee of gentlemen appointed for the purpose. The exhibition this year takes place on the afternoon of the 7th inst. at the gymnasium on the Esplanade.

A HISTORY OF THE ANCIENT PARSIS.—Mr. Ardasir Dosabhoy Moonshee has just published a translation in Gujeratee of "A history of the Ancient Parsis" from the original Persian work compiled by Prince Jalal Kajar of Persia. The book has been neatly printed at the Duftur Ashkara Press, and is dedicated to the Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C. S. I.,—"generous and benevolent gentleman of the Parsee community, for his zeal in promoting useful objects, and for the zeal displayed in the diffusion of education." A very large number of woodcuts containing likenesses of the Persian kings are interspersed throughout the book. The frontispiece is the most perfect photographic likeness of the present Sir Jamsetjee that we have seen. Mr. Ardasir is a well-known Persian scholar, and has written the book, as might have been expected, in a most pleasing and simple style—free from that overlying mass of verbiage which mars the effect of most Gujeratee writings. We think the book will prove very acceptable to Gujeratee readers.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 31st October, was 296, being 1 less than in the preceding week, 6 less than the total of the week ending 1st November 1870, and 17 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 6 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

Section or Sub-Section.	Population by Census of 1864.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nervous System.	Respiratory System.	Digestive System.	Accident & Violence.	Total (including causes not specified here.)	Total reported births in the week exclusive of Still-born.
Colaba	19,161	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	7	...
Fort, Southern	2,455	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort, Northern	39,258	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	7	...
Esplanade	7,869	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Market	75,402	...	6	...	3	...	2	1	17	...
Mandwee	41,159	...	10	...	7	1	...	...	21	...
Chuckla	41,443	...	12	...	3	3	2	1	24	...
Oomburkharee	63,020	...	8	...	9	4	1	...	29	...
Dongree	60,250	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
Dhobeetalao	71,795	...	6	...	5	1	2	1	20	...
Phunuswaree	22,529	...	3	...	2	1	4	...	13	...
Bhooleshwur	50,282	...	8	...	2	1	...	1	16	...
Kharatalao	23,454	...	6	...	...	1	...	...	17	...
Koombarwara	23,083	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	9	...
Khetwaree	29,177	...	11	1	...	...	2	...	23	...
Girgaum	21,505	...	7	...	1	...	...	1	11	...
Chaopatee	6,184	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	5	...
Walkeshwur	10,094	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Mahaluxmee	9,144	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Mazagon	21,784	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	1
Tarwaree	9,462	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Kamatheepoora	81,675	...	17	...	5	4	3	...	32	...
Parel	7,002	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	4	...
Seoree	5,012	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Seo	12,078	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Mahim	19,459	...	5	...	...	...	2	...	7	4
Worlee	10,311	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Harbour	32,582	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Non-Resident and Unknown	...	...	1	...	1	2	7	...	15	...
Bombay	816,562	...	127	3	44	19	28	7	296	6
Mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding 5 years		3	110	7	9	34	29	4	279	...

The following statement shows the number of deaths in the different races or castes:—

Race or Caste.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nervous System.	Res. System.	Dig. System.	Accidents and Violence.	Total (inc. dis. not specified here)	Total Reported births exclusive of Still-born.
Boodhist—Jain, &c	...	7	...	4	...	1	...	12	...
Brahmin	...	5	...	2	...	2	...	13	...
Lingaet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhatia	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Hindoo of other Caste	...	60	3	23	9	11	3	133	3
Hindoo out-caste	...	4	...	1	1	...	1	9	...
Mussulman	...	36	...	10	6	8	2	85	1
Parsee	...	5	...	2	1	2	...	15	1
Jew	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Native-Christian	...	6	...	1	1	3	...	12	...
Indo-European	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
European	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	5	1
Negro-African	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	4	...
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown Races	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	127	3	44	19	28	7	296	6
Corresponding week 1870	4	102	2	49	44	34	4	309	46

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

SHIPPING ITEMS.

The s.s. Lord Clyde, Captain H. Kingcome, sailed yesterday for the Malabar Coast with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—For Vingorla—Mr. G. Stakes. For Mangalore—Mr. Charles Lhuttemer, and eight deck passengers.

The s.s. Redewater, 922 tons, Captain W. Richards, arrived yesterday from London, via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Captain McRae, Mr. Spry, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Perkins, Miss Emmit, Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong and child, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Ayesst and servant, Mrs. Moultrie and servant.

The s.s. Kurrachee, Captain A. Cottier, arrived yesterday from the Coast and Kurrachee with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—From Cutch Mandevee—Twenty-six deck passengers. From Dwarka—Major and Mrs. Donville, and forty-three deck passengers. From Porebunder—Six deck passengers. From Verawul—Two deck passengers. From Dew—Five deck passengers.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

High Water. Time. H. M.	High Water. Height. Ft. In.	November.	Low Water. Time. H. M.	Low Water. Height. Ft. In.
2 45 m	4 4	Friday 3	8 44 m	1 6
2 11 a	2 0		8 33 a	4 5
3 33 m	3 6	Saturday.. ... 4	9 32 m	0 10
2 50 a	1 2		9 14 a	3 6
4 27 m	2 10	Sunday... ... 5	10 32 m	0 7
3 46 a	0 9		10 12 a	2 9
5 31 m	2 8	Monday... ... 6	11 55 m	0 9
5 23 a	0 8		11 34 a	2 7
6 50 m	2 11	Tuesday... ... 7	1 16 a	1 7
7 5 a	1 4		......	......
7 48 m	3 6	Wednesday... 8	1 7 m	2 7
8 29 a	2 5		2 23 a	3 3
8 48 m	4 2	Thursday ... 9	2 28 m	2 10
9 23 a	3 10		3 7 a	4 7

Moon—Last Quarter, Nov. 5th, 5h. 45m. p.m.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING 15TH OCTOBER.

MAHABALESHWUR.

The fall of rain at Mahabaleshwur up to the 15th October amounted to 188 inches and 40 cents.

CANARA COLLECTORATE.

The fall of rain was moderate. The crops were in an average state. Fever and cattle disease prevailed in almost all the talookas of the collectorate.

DHARWAR COLLECTORATE.

There was a good fall of rain during the fortnight. The sugarcane, jowaree, and cotton crops were in good condition.—The rice crops still required much rain. The late crops were being sown. The state of public health was reported to be good, except in one or two talookas, where fever slightly prevailed.

SATTARA COLLECTORATE.

The fall of rain in all the talookas was generally good and plentiful, and proved useful to the khureef crops. The sowing of rubbee crops was generally in progress in almost all the talookas. In some it had come to a close. The state of public health was good. Cholera slightly prevailed in one or two talookas.

BOMBAY COTTON CROP REPORT.

GUZERAT.

Mr. F. Turner, Acting District Cotton Inspector for Guzerat, has submitted the following report up to 31st ultimo :—

"During the week there has been no rain. Weather at Ahmedabad and Broach very hot in the day, and cold at nights. Surat not so hot in the day, cool at nights; slight dews falling. In the Ahmedabad, Kaira, and Dholera districts, the cotton crop is strong and healthy, also the grain crops. In Broach and the districts, the want of rain is now being felt. The crop wants moisture, and the joowaree crops are dried up. In Surat and the surrounding districts the cotton fields are doing well. The joowaree crops are also healthy, but are beginning to dry up from want of moisture. The market rates of cotton are for ginned cotton Rs. 225, and for churka cotton Rs. 215.

"The market rates of grain crop as follows :—

Jowaree, per gallee of 30 maunds, from Rs. 45 to 52.
Bajree, do do do do Rs. 45 to 48.
Rice, clean, old crop, do do Rs. 80 to 80."

The annexed report, up to 31st ultimo, also has been furnished by Mr. A. Stormont, Superintendent of Cotton Experiments, Broach :—

"The different appearance presented by the cotton and other crops on the various kinds of soil is this year very striking, and proves that deep cultivation, application of manures, &c., are after all only auxiliaries to the fertilizing moisture of the monsoon, and that a scanty fall cannot be compensated for by extra tillage or rich composts. A good deal of the land near Unklesur is decidedly poor and even gravelly. In such places the cotton is less robust, and the yield of course will be lighter than it would have been with a proper rain-fall. Still it is exaggeration to speak of the prospects of the season as *gloomy* and ruinous. The cotton crop on the bhatta land on *that* side of the Nerbudda river will not give such a good harvest as it did last year. This too is easily affected by drought, being of a sandy nature. Farther down on the *other* side by the villages of Dussera, Ingrod, &c., the low lands are now being cultivated and cropped with jowar, tobacco, and various kinds of vegetables. So likewise are the places from which the early rice crop has just been cut. The most independent, because retentive of moisture, is the regular black soil, on all of which the cotton is looking well.

"'Chomaso jowar,' or that sown at the beginning of the rains, is now being cut, kurrub or straw having mostly ripened without producing grain.

"Early cotton flowering freely. Late still growing. Maximum temperature for the week 97·7, minimum 65·7, mean 80·6. On the morning of the 28th we had a very dense fog up to half-past eight in the morning, the beneficial effect of which is apparent on all growing crops."

KHANDEISH.

Mr. C. Wilkinson, Cotton Inspector for Khandeish, Nassick, &c., reports up to the 30th ultimo as follows :—

"No rain during the past week; average rain-fall from June up to date 12·96 inches, as compared with 27·90 inches in the same period last year. The smallest amount gauged is at Dhoolia 5·85 inches; and the largest at Tulloda 22·18 inches, which fell early in the season. A very prolonged drought subsequently has brought this talooka to much the same condition as is noticeable elsewhere. Reports as regards cotton prospects are unfavourable from all parts of the district; and the rubbee crop is for the most part not sown.

"The price of bajree has risen to 7 seers per rupee.

"Poona.—In Mawul, Seroor, Kheir, and Indapoor, no rain fell in the week ending 23rd October. In Mawul, the crops were in good condition. In Kheir, the later sown bajree was withering, and there was a difficulty in completing the sowing of rubbee. In Indapoor, the area under cotton amounts to 98 acres as compared with 16,064 acres last year."

SATTARA (KHANAPOOR.)

"In the fortnight ending 16th October 2·51 in. rain fell, and the kharreef crops were promising, and rubbee sowing progressing. The cotton area is 453 acres as compared with 1,220 acres last year."

WALWA.

"The cotton area in this talooka is now stated to be 8,354 acres, or about one-half of what it was last year."

SHOLAPOOR.

"In Barsee the area under cotton is 292 acres, as compared with 5,507 acres last year."

NUGGUR.

"In Jamkheir, this year, 140 acres are sown with cotton last year 5,568 acres.

"From the above and previous notices, the area under cotton in the Deccan collectorates will be seen to have decreased to an enormous extent. Owing to the failure of rain in the sowing months, the condition of the crop is generally reported to be very unpromising.

"The Sub-Inspector, Sholapore, states that favourable accounts are received of the cotton crop recently sown in parts of the Sholapore collectorate.

"The export of full-pressed bales from Sholapore during the week ending 27th October amounted to 95 bales."

S. M. COUNTRY.

Mr. W. Walton, Cotton Inspector in the Southern Mahratta Country, has forwarded the subjoined report up to the 29th ultimo :—

"Prospects are still very good in this division. Rain seems to have generally ceased above ghauts, and active business will now generally commence as the Dussara holidays are over; but steady trade will not be general until after the Dewalee feast, now so near at hand.

"Dharwar reports are favourable, and cotton is making good progress all through the districts. Complaints, however, of even more than usually careless cultivation are general. These are especially noticed in reports from Messrs. Lewis, Haselden, and Williams, who have all been travelling in different parts of the best cotton districts. The former officer also speaks of much deteriorated seed in the north-eastern districts.

"I have reason to believe that this is true to a serious extent, and when the proper time arrives, I shall probably have to beg your sanction to my selecting, and distributing, better seed from the south eastern districts. There has been no rain (in Dharwar) during the week under report. The total rainfall, therefore, remains at 28·93 against 31·62 at the corresponding period of last year. The sowing of rubbee crops is in active progress.

"From the Belgaum districts reports are on the whole good. In the Sumpgaum talooka the inhabitants of a few of the villages state that their cotton crops are not getting on well, but I do not think there are, as yet, any serious grounds for complaint.

KULLADGHEE.

"The Kulladghee reports are favourable, and all accounts agree that cotton is making good progress. In these districts, as well as in those of Belgaum, rubbee crops are being sown.

"The quality of the cotton arriving at the Coast is reported to be better than that which arrived at the first of the season. The rice harvest is nearly over below Ghauts, and the sowing of the second, or cold weather, crop has commenced where water for irrigation is available.

"Prices of all kinds of bread stuffs keep reasonable, and the transport of large quantities of grain, north from the Dharwar districts, still continues. The late opportune rain fall had a wonderfully beneficial effect on the withering rice plants. The crop will not be a large one, but still it is much better than the most sanguine could expect a few weeks ago."

SIND.

The following copy of a telegram dated 26th ultimo, on the state of the weather and condition of the crops, from the Commissioner in Sind, to the Secretary to Government Revenue and Commerce, Simla, has been forwarded by Mr. E. M. Pearson, Acting District Inspector :—

"No rain in Sind. Khurreef crops generally good; harvest commenced. Cotton fair in some districts; in Kurrachee and Hydrabad indifferent, slightly injured by fog and dews. Wheat from 9½ to 14 seers per rupee; bajri 13½ to 16 seers; white jowaree 21. Bad fever and cough prevalent in frontier districts."

Mr. W. Strachan, Superintendent of Cotton Experiments in Sind, has furnished the following report up to the 25th ultimo :—

"The weather during the past week or ten days seems to have been unfavourable to the cotton plants of all varieties. Boll worm has commenced work again on both native and exotic kinds, and the exposed bolls seem unable to bear the present range of temperature. You will observe how they are affected from the samples I send you. Its first appearance is a slight redness on the exposed side of the pod, which gradually extends and darkens till the whole is a rotten mass. As yet the damage is not great in the native kind, but the evil exists in two shapes, both of which are at present extending;—*boll.worm* and the above *described* disease.

"The weather for the week under report has been much the same as that of the previous seven days; only the night temperature getting lower. 49·2 is the lowest minimum reading we have yet had. The heat during the days is much the same as it was last week. Wind almost nil, and variable as to direction. Ozone low; fever prevalent on the cotton farm. The exotics are the greatest sufferers from worm and weather, and the first and second sowings of American are more damaged than any of the other kinds. There is not an exposed pod safe, either small or large. The large epicalyx of the Egyptian and Sind native varieties form a good protection against weather which is unfavourable to the young bolls; and it is probably partly owing to this that fewer of the pods of these varieties have been hurt. The leaves and wood of the plants are to all appearance quite healthy.

"Grain harvest good; tobacco crop healthy. Old cotton, of which there is still a little, is selling at Rs. 15-8 per maund. New staple is being bought just now at Rs. 17 per 82 lbs. in the neighbourhood."

Reports from Messrs. Milne and Shearer, superintendents in Khandeish and Dharwar, have not yet been received.

A. W. MOORE, Major,
Actg. Cotton Commissr.
1st Nov. 1871.

P. S.—The following telegrams have been received this day :—

From the Collector of Broach.—"No rain. Early crops, except bajree, generally stunted. Late sown cotton, prospects good. Bajree eleven seers."

From the Collector of Belgaum.—"One inch 93 cents. Half early crops withered. Late promising. Cotton prospects good. Jowaree 17 seers."

WINDING UP THE BECHERDASS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Becherdass Spinning and Weaving Company (Limited), in liquidation, was held at Ahmedabad on Friday the 27th October. Sett Chuggonbhai Bhaichund took the chair.

It was proposed by Brijvulbh Dwarkandas that the liquidators' report should be adopted and confirmed. The proposition was carried unanimously.

It was proposed by Sett Cowasji Muncherji that the unpaid dividend, Rs. 335, be deposited through the liquidators on account and at the risk of shareholder Jhaverj Mue, of Dhollera, with the New Bank of Bombay.

It was proposed by Sett Kahandass Jumnadass that the company be finally dissolved. The proposition was carried unanimously.

It was proposed by Sett Cowasjee Muncherji, and agreed to, that all records and account books in English and Gujarathi belonging to this company should be handed over to Sett Becherdass Ambaidas.

A motion that the liquidators be thanked for their able conduct in liquidating the affairs, and in disposing of the company's property, was unanimously carried, and a vote of thanks to the Chairman closed the proceedings.

THE RECENT COLLISION IN THE HARBOUR.

DECISION OF THE COURT.

The Court of Enquiry, consisting of John Connon, Esq., Senior Magistrate, and Captain Dixon, Surveyor to Lloyd's Agency, Bombay, gave the following judgment yesterday with reference to the collision between the steamer Sattara and a native bugalow on the morning of 13th October last :—

We find that the steamer was approaching the harbour of Bombay, over night, Colaba light in sight, in weather dark and hazy, and wind very light, when the collision, the subject of this enquiry, took place at about 3-20 A.M. of that day.

Upon the evidence we are satisfied that a good look-out was kept on the steamer; that she showed proper steamer lights; and that she was going at a reduced rate of speed, when there was a report of the bugalow ahead of the steamer, about half a point on the starborad bow, and about a cable's length distant. There is no evidence that lights were at this time seen on board the bugalow. The helm of the steamer was at once ported, and the engines were stopped and reversed, but the vessels were by this time so near each other, that a collision was unavoidable. The steamer struck the bugalow on the port-quarter and the bugalow immediately sunk.

The nakoda and crew of the bugalow say that they only hoisted a light after they saw the steamer, and the nakoda describes this light as a common lantern, made of glass and tin, and purchased by him in the bazaar for five annas. It had an open receptacle for oil, in which the wick floated as in a tumbler. Such a light as this could not have been seen on board the steamer nearly so soon as the brilliant lights of the steamer could have been and were seen on board the bugalow. There was also a small light kept on board the bugalow in a saucer near the compass. The nakoda and his men state that, when they saw the steamer coming towards them, they made a torch of cotton and rags like a rope, dipped it in the saucer at the compass, lighted it, and waved it about. We give full credit to this statement, but what they did then was too late for any good.

The bugalow had left Bombay at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the previous day; and the crew had been hard at work all day, preparing the vessel for sea. The bugalow, in our judgment, was not provided with the means of displaying good and sufficient light to indicate its own position so as to warn other vessels against approaching dangerously close. We are of opinion that, had the bugalow hoisted a good, bright light, which could have been seen at only a moderate distance, this collision would not have taken place. The nakoda admits that he saw the lights of the steamer half an hour before the collision.

We do not consider that the captain or any of the officers of the steamer can be blamed for any failure or neglect of duty in this instance, and we are of opinion that, when the collision took place, they acted with the most becoming promptitude and humanity in lowering their boats by means of which the crew and all the passengers on board the bugalow were saved, except one woman passenger, who was lost.

It is within the knowledge of the members of the Court that commanders of steamers trading with this port complain much of the difficulties attending the coast navigation, owing to native vessels not carrying lights at night when at sea. It may, therefore, not be thought beyond our province to suggest that British registered native vessels should be required to have a good, bright light hoisted in some conspicuous position while under weigh at night, or at anchor on the coast, and, in default, to be subject to a substantial penalty.

ALLEGED DEATH FROM BEATING.

An adjourned inquest was held yesterday at the office of Dr. Hewlett, Coroner, to enquire into the circumstances connected with the death of Mahomed Isoof Gacker, who is supposed to have died from beating.

From the evidence of one Fatma, woman, it appeared that on Sunday morning she observed the deceased sitting on the verandah of her house, and he was groaning as if in pain. She asked him what was the matter. He replied that Bhickajee, the hotel-keeper at Mahim, had beaten him. She asked him how he had beaten him. He said, "I was passing along the road when Bhickajee demanded from me four annas, which I owed him. I told him I would pay him. In the meantime Bhickajee took me into the house and beat me." He complained of pain in his left side, and had a difficulty in breathing.

Dr. Knapp, Surgeon to the Jamsetjee Hospital, stated that on the evening of Saturday last he was called to see the deceased, who, it was stated, had been beaten and kicked. On being questioned, he stated that he had been beaten by a Parsee hotel-keeper. On admission into the hospital, the man was almost pulseless, and in a state of great collapse, suffering very much with a great difficulty of breathing. On examining his body, Dr. Knapp found several ribs on the left side had apparently been broken, that the lung was injured, and that a vast amount of air had escaped beneath the skin. Deceased was perfectly conscious, and knew that his life was in danger. Dr. Knapp thought that the fracture of the ribs could not possibly have been caused by a fall.

The Coroner adjourned the case for further enquiry till Monday next.

THE "VEILED PROPHET" OF PERSIA.

It is said that an obscure individual has set up as a prophet in Persia, and that his vaticinations have already begun to prey upon the minds of a disorganized and famishing population. The deliverance of this *pseudo* prophet is two-fold. First, that the ravages caused by famine in the country are nothing compared to what is to follow; that the king will disappear during the next Ramzan month; that a terrible carnage will ensue from one end to the other of the country without a ruler; and that the Jew, Christian, and Parsee inhabitants will be crushed and will disappear before the power of Islamism. This false prophecy has roused the evil passions of "budmashes," who are prepared to slaughter the members of the three races abovementioned. A general consternation prevails among them, and the Persian Zoroastrians think of leaving the country for ever. The king goes out hunting for a fortnight or a month at a time; and the fear is reasonably entertained that the Moguls, seizing an opportunity during the king's absence, may carry their threats into execution. The second part of the prophecy points to a continuance of the famine uninterruptedly for fourteen years, in the course of which the country will turn into a desert, and men will prey upon each other like beasts. Providence, then relenting, will send a pious man to rule over Persia, whose advent shall purify the land and, restoring its past prosperity, shall make it smile once more. It is believed by some that this terrible augury is, like the mysterious writing on the wall of an ancient city, held forth as a warning of Divine displeasure to the king and people of hapless Persia; and that it means nothing more.

ARAB DISTURBANCES AT ZANZIBAR—DR. LIVINGSTONE—THE IVORY TRADE.

Mr. John Kirk, Acting Political Agent and H. M.'s Consul at Zanzibar, has forwarded the following items of intelligence to the Secretary to Government, dated Zanzibar, 22nd September 1871 :—

Sir,—Letters just received by special messengers, who left Unyanyembe about a month ago, inform us of a sad disaster that has befallen the Arab Settlement there, and that will in all likelihood stop the road to Ujiji and Karague for some time to come.

All accounts agree as to the main facts, but naturally the letters written by Mr. Stanley, an American gentleman who was on the spot, are the most circumstantial and reliable. I am indebted to Mr. Webb, the American Consul here, for some details related in those letters, which will no doubt be published in full elsewhere.

Briefly, the position is this :—The Arab colony of the interior, whose centre is Unyanyembe, has for some time been led by a set of avaricious, unprincipled men, whose acts of extortion, both on native and the poorer Arabs, have for some time back been complained of to Syed Burgash, who is impotent to interfere at such a distance so long as things go well for the Arabs. A chief, whose village was one day's journey distant on the main road to Ujiji and Karague, fell under the displeasure of the Unyanyembe settlers, and his place was attacked in due course by a force of about fifteen hundred muskets. Seeing that he could not hold the stockaded village, he retired with his followers, and formed an ambush for the return of the attacking party when laden with ivory and other booty. The result was disastrous to the Arabs, and a great many were killed, including ten or twenty of the leader's men of good family here. The Arab retreat soon became a route, and much property was lost. Fortunately, Mr. Stanley, who was weak and ill from fear, managed to return to Unyanyembe, but he was abandoned by the Arabs, whose conduct he speaks of as cowardly in the extreme.

Such is the constant state of things in Central Africa. The road to Ujiji will now be shut for a time, and when we may again hear of Dr. Livingstone is most uncertain. One of the men who came down now says that there was a rumour that Mahomed bin Gharib and the white man (Dr. Livingstone) would come back from Mayema by way of Marunga and Wemba. The report is worth nothing, I consider, but I may as well mention it.

The last lot of things sent by Mr. Churchill had reached Unyanyembe as I have before reported, but I now learn that the head man in whose charge they were, died the day after setting out for Ujiji, and the goods were brought back to Unyanyembe. I have little faith now in the Sheikh Saeed bin Salim, and shall write to Mr. Stanley, who will probably not have been able as yet to quit the place, and authorise him to make such arrangements as he can to get the goods forwarded on, if not to act for me to the best of his judgment in protecting them from plunder; but in such a state of things as this, it will be most fortunate if they have escaped and ever reach their destination.

The messengers will start on their return in a day or two, and should be able to accomplish the journey easily in twenty or twenty-five days, for the way so far is open and food plenty.

To the Arab ivory trade the present position of affairs is most serious. They have now settled far up in the country, and collected about them thousands of slaves drawn from the country itself. These they cannot do without, and yet cannot trust; they are all armed, and may turn against their masters.

The chief with whom they are at war is well provided with arms, and a caravan of his is now on the way up with several hundred kegs of powder to stop these people on the way. The Wasagara have been told already to attack and plunder them, but this, too, may be but the beginning of similar attacks on Arab caravans, for the wild tribes, once plunder has been encouraged, will care little whom they attack.—I have, &c.,

JOHN KIRK,
Actg. Political Agent, and H. M.'s Consul, Zanzibar.

FRAUDULENT SHIPMENT OF WOOL BALES.

The following correspondence regarding a subject of considerable importance to the mercantile community has been placed at our disposal :—

To L. Reid, Esq., Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.

Custom House, 25th Oct. 1871.

Sir,—I have the honour to report for your information that an attempt was recently made to export thirty bales of wool under a false description as regards value under the following circumstances.

2. An export shipping bill for 30 bales of Kurrachee wool, signed by one Samuldas Tribhowun by the hand of Mohunlall, was presented at the Custom House, in which the wool was valued at Rs. 90 a bale. It was reported to me by Mr. Young on the representation of Krishnarao, gate keeper, that the wool was worthless, and a sample was sent for my inspection.

3. The sample appeared to me comparatively worthless, and I at once communicated with the police, with whose assistance, and acting under the advice of Mr. Hearn, one Mohunlall Premchund was placed before the Senior Magistrate, charged with knowingly making a false declaration in the transaction of business connected with the Customs under section 216 of the Act. He was convicted and sentenced on the 18th instant by Mr. Connon to a fine of five hundred rupees.

4. I would beg to recommend that the result of this case be reported to the Chamber of Commerce, as it shows what I believe to be a common practice in Bombay. It was brought out in evidence that the so-called wool had been bought in Bombay for Rs. 13 a bale, and was subsequently shipped as good Kurrachee wool at Rs. 90 a bale, it being no doubt the shipper's intention to obtain an advance to the fullest extent against the bills of lading.

5. I may mention that no fraud on the Customs was intended, and I was induced to prosecute solely for the purpose of protecting trade.—I have, &c.,

G. Norman,
Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium, P. D.

L. Reid, Esq., Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.

Sir,—I am directed by the Committee of Management of the Chamber of Commerce to acknowledge receipt of your memo: dated 27th ultimo, handing for the information of the Chamber copy of Mr. Deputy Commissioner Norman's letter to you dated 25th idem, detailing the measures taken by him for the punishment of one Mohunlall Premchund for making a false declaration in reference to a shipment of 30 bales of wool valued by him as good Kurrachee wool worth Rs. 90 per bale, whereas it appeared the bales consisted of mere rubbish, and had not cost more than Rs. 13 per bale.

In reply, I am desired by the Committee of Management to tender you their acknowledgments for your attention in forwarding copy of Mr. Norman's letter, and I am further to request you will do the Committee the favour to convey to Mr. Norman this expression of the sense they entertain of the valuable service he has rendered to the trading interests of this place in exposing a fraud of a character unfortunately too common in Bombay, and bringing the offender to justice.

The Committee are glad to observe the prosecution was successful, and that the sentence of the magistrate so adequately marked the heinous nature of the offence.—I have, &c.,

James Taylor, Secretary.
Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 1st Nov. 1871.

INDIAN ITEMS.

We hear that Mr. Coryton, the Recorder of Maulmain, has been offered a retiring pension of £300 a year. This, of course, would not debar him from practising.—*Rangoon Gazette*.

We hear that Mr. C. G. Lance, of the Civil Service, who will shortly return from leave, is to be appointed District and Sessions Judge of Midnapore, when Mr. A. J. R. Bainbridge, C.S., at present officiating Judge of that district, will be appointed Magistrate and Collector of Midnapore.—*Englishman*.

We hear that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal will visit Mozufferpore next week on his way from Darjeeling, and will there hold a Durbar on the 7th instant. From Mozufferpore His Honor will proceed to Raj Darbhanga on the 10th idem, and inspect the Raj management. It is expected that His Honor will also visit the Sonapur fair.—*Ibid.*

The Weather in Madras.—It appears as if the monsoon had bid us good-bye. The sky is clear, and the nights are very dewy, sure signs according to the weatherwise that the rain will not be seen again this year. A short time ago we had every promise of a good downpour, but it looks as if we must be satisfied with the driblet we have had.—*Madras Times*.

A Capital Offence.—There is one fault to which newspaper correspondents are vere prone, and that is the great number of capitals that they put into their productions. As a rule more than five common nouns out of ten begin with capital letters. A word may be of no particular force in the sentence, but, they think, it must have a large head appended to it. If this goes on, in a short time we may expect our correspondents to begin all their nouns, and a fair proportion of the other parts of speech, with capitals. There is not the slightest occasion to be so lavish with the large letters.—*Id.*

The Young Maharaja of Punna has bestowed a title of honour and khillut, not to mention the more substantial recompense of a jaghir in land, on his late tutor, Dewan Mohan Lall, in recognition of the benefit derived from his tuition in English, and in other subjects on the English system. Dewan Mohan Lall was himself formerly a student of the Agra Government College.—*Pioneer*.

An application was made on the 26th instant to the City Magistrate, by the Government Prosecutor, for copies of proceedings in the case of the two sepoys of the 2nd Belooch Regiment, who were charged towards the end of last month with house-breaking and theft, and who were sentenced by Mr. Gibbons to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment. We understand that the Officer Commanding the corps has represented to the Commissioner in Sind that, in his opinion, the men have been wrongfully punished, and that in consequence much uneasiness prevails amongst the men of his regiment, who feel that some day or other they may meet with the same fate on false charges being preferred against them. On receipt of the above representation, we believe, the Commissioner instructed the Public Prosecutor to obtain copies of the proceedings in the case.—*Sindian*, Oct. 28.

The Indian Museum.—Mr. H. F. Blandford has, it appears, on behalf of the trustees of the Indian Museum written to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, asking for the assistance of district officers and others in bringing together such articles in use amongst aboriginal races and jungle tribes as will serve to illustrate the habits and mode of life of the people among whom they are made and used. Every year it becomes more difficult to make a collection of such articles, as they are being generally abandoned for the cheaper and more convenient articles of modern manufacture. Our Jubbulpore contemporary, who furnishes us with the above information, adds that the Chief Commissioner has forwarded copies of Mr. Blandford's letter to all the district officers, urging them to comply with his request, if possible, and at the same time hinting that there is a museum at Nagpore which would also be glad to receive contributions.

Fatal Accident.—An East Indian, named Thomas Benson Lawrence, known in some circles as the Indian Poet, and who was the Editor of the *Indian Post*, met with an accident yesterday morning about 4-30, which terminated fatally. It appeared that Lawrence had been at a friend's on last Saturday night, and had taken rather too much liquor. He expressed a desire about 4 A.M. to drive down to a garden in Ballygunge. His friend sent for a hackney coach, and drove down with Lawrence. While on their way to the garden, Lawrence tried to get out of the carriage for some purpose or other, and the consequence was that he fell out of the conveyance. He was for a short time insensible, and recovered his consciousness upon water being freely poured over his head. He was assisted into the carriage again, and his friend ordered the coachman to drive down to the General Hospital. On the way there Lawrence begged of his friend not to take him to the hospital, but to drive home. The friend accordingly ordered the coachman to turn the carriage. Not many minutes after, Lawrence became very restless and expired. The body was taken to the nearest police station, which was the one on the Circular Road. Inspector Wise, of the thannah, had the body removed to the dead house of the Medical College Hospital, and sent information to the Coroner and Police Surgeon.—*Indian Daily News*, Oct. 31.

An Interesting Case about Half Currency Notes.—A case of more than ordinary interest was determined in the Small Cause Court on Saturday last. The Revd Fennel, Chaplain of Hyderabad, when drawing his salary from the Hyderabad Treasury in July last, was paid the same in halves of currency notes. A few days subsequently he missed the halves of two notes, each of 20 rupees, and bearing different numbers. As no trace could be discovered of them, the rev. gentleman communicated their numbers to the Currency Office here, with a view to stop payment. The two halves of the missing notes joined together were presented, about a month ago, at the Paper Currency Office at Kurrachee by an Orderly belonging to the Royal Artillery. Cashier discovered that the halves of two notes, bearing different numbers were joined, and on looking over his "Stop payment" register, he found that the numbers corresponded with those communicated by the Rev. Fennel, and consequently they were not cashed. On enquiry it was elicited that the notes were sent by Captain Browne, of the Artillery. Intimation of the discovery of the notes was forwarded to the Rev. Fennel, and of the inability of the Currency Office to cash them, to Captain Browne. The Rev. Fennel hereupon wrote to Captain Browne, desiring him to give up the notes in question to him. The request was not complied with, as Captain Browne urged that it was in the course of business he received them, and, consequently, he was entitled to retain them. The correspondence between these two gentlemen were handed up by the Rev. Fennel, to General Addison, who was of opinion that it would be hard that Captain Browne should be deprived of his right to the notes. Dissatisfied with this, the Rev. Fennel engaged the professional services of Messrs. Dyaram and Odharam, and filed a suit a few days ago in the Court of Small Causes, against Captain Browne, for the recovery of either the half of the two notes or their value, viz., Rs. 40. The case was argued at great length, when Judge Southey awarded judgment in favour of the plaintiff, the defendant bearing the costs of the suit. We are glad to be able to say that both the Rev. Fennel and Captain Browne were not actuated by any ill feeling in thus appearing in Court. The object was to have it determined as to who, in a case of the above nature, should be the rightful possessor of missing notes.—*Sindian*.

"BEYOND THE SIND FRONTIER."

A private letter received in Kurrachee, on the 23rd instant, contains further particulars regarding the advances obtained by the Shah Gazee from the sowcars. Owing to want of provisions for the troops in Luss, the Shah Gazee indented on the sowcars of Sonmeanee for Rs. 2,000, and on those of Othul for Rs. 800. In responding to the demand for the Rs. 2,000, the sowcars of Sonmeanee began to murmur, saying that the former advances made by them, only two months ago, were not repaid, and that they, therefore, would be greatly distressed were they to comply with the present requisition. On this account an alteration ensued between one of the sowcars and a soldier of the Shah Gazee's, in which the former was severely wounded. Whereupon the sowcars, to avoid maltreatment, came forward and made the advance. The merchants all over the province of Luss have become discontented and terrified in consequence of the *zooloom* practised by the Shah Gazee; and they have, therefore, resolved upon leaving it as soon as possible.

The forty soldiers who arrived here a few days ago to proceed to the Pubnee toll house, near the Hubb River, in order to protect the present tax collector, have become quite alarmed in consequence of a rumour that a large number of Ali Khan Jamote's men are in readiness to dislodge them as soon as they locate themselves at the toll gate.

Intelligence was received in Kurrachee on the 25th instant, to the effect that about 800 or 1,000 men were killed in a battle which took place a short time ago at Shawul, between the Khan's troops and the (Rodeen) Brobees; it is not, however, stated how many fell on either side. The Shah Gazee, Vullee Mahomed who headed the Khan's troops, had his left arm and head wounded. The cut on the former is said to be a severe one. It is mentioned that when the battle commenced, information was conveyed to Vullee Mahomed, that several of his men were firing blank shots at the enemy, even the man entrusted with the firing of the cannon which was brought on the field to operate against the enemy. The Shah Gazee at once proceeded to where the gun was located, and as he found that the charge in it consisted of powder only, he drew his sword and severed the gunner's head from his body. After the battle was over, which was in favour of the Khan's troops, the Shah Gazee picked out the men who proved faithless on the field, and these he put to death.—*Sindian*, Oct. 28.

THE TRAINING OF CIVIL SERVANTS.

(*Englishman*, Oct. 31.)

The scheme for the more efficient training of candidates for the Indian Civil Service, to which we referred yesterday, and which, we believe, has attracted the favourable consideration of the Home Government, is one which falls entirely within the scope of existing resources, would involve no expenditure of public money, and would not interfere in any way with the present open competition. The principle upon which it is based is that the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge should undertake to educate candidates both before and after selection for the public services of England and India. Owing to the tendency which has of late years developed itself at both Universities, but especially at Oxford, towards the specialisation of studies, and the introduction of the inter-collegiate system of lectures, all the more serious obstacles to such a course have been removed. We believe that there are continually in progress at Oxford, and probably at Cambridge, at one college or another, courses of lectures completely covering the work either for the open competition or the subsequent examinations. Under the inter-collegiate system the lectures of all colleges are gradually becoming public; and at Oxford one payment to his own college entitles the undergraduate to attend the lectures of any college associated with it. This system has only to be further extended to enable students for the Civil Service examinations to obtain at the two great Universities all the advantages, without any of the disadvantages, of the "cramming" establishments now flourishing in London, along with all the collateral benefits and safeguards of a University residence. The proposed scheme is further facilitated by the recent abolition of tests, which has opened up the universities for educational purposes to men of every creed, and by the admission of "unattached" students, who are members of the University, without belonging to any college and who, while living in lodgings under the supervision of a Board of Delegates, are perfectly at liberty to adopt any style of living suited to their means. The specific means suggested for forwarding the proposed plan and securing those slight modifications it would necessitate, consist in the creation, by the Universities, of Boards for superintending the studies of Civil Service candidates before and after selection. These Boards, it is proposed, should consist of a permanent and salaried president and a certain number of other members who would go out periodically by rotation. Their duties would consist in making known to students the advantages offered by the Universities to intending candidates; in advising them as to the means of availing themselves of those advantages, and as to their course of study generally, and in arranging with the lecturers in associated colleges for the attendance of candidates at their lectures, and for such modifications in their subject-matter as the circumstances of the case might require. It is also proposed that before each Civil Service examination the names of University men about to be examined, and after the examination the names and places of the successful candidates, and the distinctions awarded them, should be published in the same way as those of candidates for University honours.

To secure the perfect success of any such scheme as above, it would probably be necessary to compel selected candidates to reside at Oxford or Cambridge. When we say that the authorities at the India House hesitate to adopt this course for fear of the jealousy it would be likely to excite, it will be understood how remote is the chance of any scheme, tending, like that of a separate college, to impose greater restrictions on candidates either before or after the competition being accepted. In the present case we think the apprehension is unreasonable. For the difference between the course of study necessary for the open competition and for the final examinations is so great, that the selection of a particular University as a place of residence for probationers could hardly be regarded as tending unduly to influence candidates for the former in their choice of a place of education. Whatever advantage, as regards preparation for the open competition, would result to Oxford or Cambridge from the scheme proposed, would be simply the legitimate consequence of the educational advantages they would offer to candidates. Whatever scheme be adopted, we are strongly of opinion that certain changes are needed in the rules of examination to exclude cram and to secure the hearty co-operation of our best educational institutions. But this is a subject which we may fitly reserve for a future occasion.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Throughout the year, whether Summer heats or Wintry chills rule the atmosphere, these remedies are always applicable, and will never fail to reward those Sufferers who give a trial to their efficacy. This Ointment is invaluable for the relief of the many accidents which happen to children; chafes, cuts, burns, pimples, and boils are instantly relieved and speedily cured by it: all external inflammations, carbuncles, whitlows, sprains, and erysipelas are restrained in their painful course by this cooling unguent and conducted to a thorough cure. Assisted by the purifying powers of the Pills, Holloway's Ointment works wonders in healing up old ulcers, and effectually skins over those chronic sores on the legs which make existence miserable.

THE SOCIAL STATUS OF THE BENGALEE CIVILIANS.

The *Indian Mirror* says :—"We understand Mr. Simson, Commissioner of Dacca, in his annual report to the Government of Bengal, had taken upon himself to state that the four Bengali young men who have within the last two years proceeded to England from East Bengal for the purpose of competing for the Civil and other Indian Services do not belong to respectable families, and that their social status is not such as to make it proper for them to obtain the high posts after which they aspire. The Lieutenant-Governor on the receipt of this intelligence caused an enquiry to be made, happily not through Mr. Simson or his subordinates, but through another and a quite different person. Mr. Clarke, the well known and popular Inspector of Schools of the Dacca Division, was directed to enquire into the truth of the allegation. The latter gentleman, we are told, has arrived at a conclusion not at all favourable to the purport of Mr. Simson's report. Mr. Clarke has taken all inventory of the landed and other estates of the respective families of the young men, enquired into the posts which the different members of the family hold, and given a general estimate of their social position. Mr. Clarke has, we believe, satisfactorily shown that the young men are very well entitled, in a social point of view, to fill the posts which they may hereafter obtain. As for Mr. Simson, any comments we can make on his conduct on the present occasion will prove only too inadequate to represent the estimation in which he is held by the people over whose destiny he is placed to preside. If the statement was really made in his report, and if it is untrue, will Mr. Campbell allow his conduct to pass without remark? Surely in these days nothing is too mean to be impossible."

LORD NAPIER'S PROSECUTION FOR DEFAMATION.

A WAY OF ESCAPE.

(*Madras Mail*, Oct. 30.)

All the way from Lucknow has come a ray of hope that Lord Napier, despite himself, and also possibly despite his military, medical, ecclesiastical, or legal advisers, will find himself debarred from taking the law of his critic in the *Athenæum*, in order to "unmask falsehood and bring truth to light." It is stated by the *Oudh Excelsior*, that the propriety or impropriety of Lord Napier's going to law is a matter for his own private consideration, but as a Government servant he is decidedly wrong if he enters the law courts without the previous sanction of his immediate superiors, especially in regard to aspersions against him in relation to any acts of his in his public capacity. "The action which Lord Napier threatens through his solicitors is decidedly in regard to acts of his in his public capacity as Governor of Madras, and we seriously recommend his Lordship not to go to law in this matter without first petitioning the Governor-General of India in Council, and obtaining the permission of that august authority to the proceedings he at present contemplates. Having witnessed the dismissal of one Governor of Madras (Sir Charles Trevelyan) for his righteous opposition to Mr. Wilson's income-tax, we are not desirous of witnessing the dismissal of another Governor of the oldest British settlement in India for 'disobedience of orders;' and we therefore recommend Lord Napier to be on his guard before he goes into our law courts without the previous sanction of his immediate superiors. The orders to which we refer were issued by the Honourable the Court of Directors in the year 1853-54 when Sir James Outram, as ex-Resident of Baroda, was in a *pet* with Lord Falkland, then Governor of Bombay, and those orders we warn his Lordship are not yet repealed."

We wish our contemporary had been so good as to quote the order to which he refers. We can, however, quite believe in the existence of such an order. If we are not mistaken it is obligatory on officers in the army, whose characters are assailed, to seek the permission of their superiors before resorting to overt acts of defence in a court of law. And it is consonant with one's ideas of good government, that an officer who desires to resent some imputations on his public conduct should be required to obtain the sanction of the Government to his asserting his civil rights as a private individual. A journalist, with or without good cause, says of a certain public servant, that in a certain matter he showed himself incompetent, and urges his supersession. Though such an assertion, if made without prejudice, in good faith, for the interests of the public, might be held by some courts to be permissible, the person criticised might desire to have the point tried. The Government are not, we presume, bound to interfere; but if in their opinion the imputation was undeserved, and if in their judgment an action would do more harm than good, they should possess the power to express a disapproval, tantamount to a prohibition of the course that their subordinate is anxious to pursue. A public servant is responsible for his official acts primarily to the Government whom he serves; and the mere expression of that Government's opinion that a journalistic censure has done him not the very least injury in their estimation must debar such official from obtaining damages, since no detriment or damage can be proved. Now, who in this country is competent to prove that Lord Napier has sustained damage by the criticism which he has resented? He is not amenable to the judgment of the members of his own Council for his public acts. His accountability to the Press, as representing public opinion, is founded on a mere theory, an unwritten law, a fiction of speech. In effect such accountability is not theoretical by any means, as Lord Napier has learned to his cost; and as his successors, we imagine, will keep in mind; but he is not called upon to reply to any assertion regarding himself, that the Press may feel called upon to make in the supposed interests of the public whom both serve. But to the Viceroy, as his superior officer, the Governor of Madras, in his public acts, is amenable, or it would be impossible to maintain the subordination of the minor Administrations to the Supreme Government. Were Lord Napier to resent the Hon. A. J. Arbuthnot's scoring "two by honors" at whist, three times running, by boxing the hon.'s ears, then the hon. could have his Lordship up in his private capacity before Mr. T. G. Clarke for assault and battery, and afford that learned magistrate an opportunity for an oration that even great Sol in his westerly journey might stop to hear. But as his Lordship's solicitors incautiously remarked in their first demand for a retraction, it is "His Excellency the Governor" who is bleeding from the *Athenæum's* rods. Without, then, any encroachment upon the Governor's rights, the following letter might be addressed by—

LORD MAYO TO LORD NAPIER.

Simla, 20th October, 1871.

My dear Lord Napier,—My Secretary has just called my attention to the Madras papers of the 12th and 13th instant, in which it is stated that you have instructed your solicitor to call upon the *Athenæum* for a retractation of, and an apology, for certain criticisms which that journal has offered in connection with the 19th N. I. affair. I have already expressed to you my regret that the documents referred to were ever published; and I am in possession of your explanation that such publication was unauthorised by your Government, and that steps are being taken to discover the person who communicated the papers to the Press. I can easily conceive, judging from my own feelings, that you are greatly annoyed by this untoward ventilation of correspondence that was obviously not intended for public criticism, and which in the interests of the Army, and of your Government, should have been regarded as confidential. But the evil has been done; and from the tone of the remarks that I have observed in our Northern papers I am disposed to think that that evil has not proved so great as I must confess I was at first led to apprehend. But just as the little excitement consequent on the appearance of those documents is subsiding, public attention is being re-directed to the whole question by the course that you have thought it desirable to take in defence of your reputation.

It would be impertinent on my part to presume to call in question the judgment in any private matter of one for whom I entertain so great a respect, and so warm a regard as I do for your Lordship; and I am afraid it may seem rash on my part to offer an opinion adverse to your own on a matter of a semi-public nature. But, situated as we mutually are, I would crave your indulgence, while I attempt to show the inadvisability, on public grounds, of proceeding with such an action as is threatened.

Your Lordship will bear me out when I say that I have in my time been a well-abused man. Mr. Disraeli told me that in his long experience he had never heard so shameful an outcry as was made by the London papers when it was announced that I was to succeed Sir John Lawrence. To be candid, I admit that this outcry caused me considerable temporary vexation. I had always striven to serve my country honestly, and I was quite unconscious of having done anything, or exhibited such gross incapacity, as would have in a measure justified some of the aspersions that were hurled at me. But I learnt philosophy from Mr. Disraeli, who has been abused enough in his time; and I assure you that I soon acquired the art of reading criticisms about myself, with some admiration for the energy in a wrong direction that my critics displayed. I venture to think that you might easily acquire the same placidity under vivisection.

It has been to me a source of great regret to observe the terms in which your Lordship has been alluded to by several of the Indian papers—regret, not because those terms have in the slightest degree prejudiced my own mind, or the minds of my colleagues who have the honour of your acquaintance, but because I felt that they must have occasioned some passing annoyance to yourself, and considerable vexation to Lady Napier, who, unlike Lady Mayo, has not been indurated to the public criticism of her husband. I have not yet been able to learn the precise nature of the defamation which has prompted you to assert your rights as a private individual; but I am quite sure that you would not have taken so unusual a step to defend yourself had not the criticism been of a most offensive description. That the critic richly merits the chastisement that it is your object to administer, I cannot entertain a doubt; but "*le jeu ne vaut pas la chandelle*" Permit me to assume that the case has been tried, and damages awarded to you to the extent mentioned in your solicitor's letter. The Press, or the more worthy portion of it, will then, I suspect, make common cause with the *Athenæum*, on the grounds that you have invaded their time-honoured prerogative; and it is possible that even the papers that disapprove of the criticisms in question, will, on professedly public grounds, urge the public to subscribe to a fund for making good the loss that the *Athenæum*, has sustained in the public service; and this is just the sort of invitation that a British public is ready to respond to with cordiality. I have seen a good deal of editors in London and Dublin; and my observations have led me to two conclusions; firstly, that the majority of editors are never so happy as when they are afforded an opportunity of catching a contemporary tripping; and secondly, that notwithstanding this incessant rivalry (which, by the way, results in each editor doing his best to avoid tripping), any blow aimed by an outsider at one of the craft, in his character as a craftsman, brings the whole nest of hornets around your ears. Your Lordship can well afford to despise the virulence of the whole nest-full; but I question the expediency of an act that may put a parable into the glib mouths of our critics till the end of time; and that may more or less throw into the shade your many important services for Madras that it has been my own and Lord Lawrence's privilege to acknowledge with unqualified admiration.

Moreover, I think you will agree with me that your successor, whoever he may be, will hardly be disposed to feel thankful on being introduced to a Press at his seat of Government that is smarting from the blow that you have inflicted; and in a matter like this the reasonable wishes of that successor are entitled to some consideration. The Press is growing powerful for good and for evil in this country; and I should myself have felt uneasy had Lord Lawrence bequeathed me its resentment. If it be desirable for one Governor of Madras to take legal proceedings in defence of his public character against the Press, it may be thought equally desirable for his successors to do the same; and the ultimate consequence, I fear, must be that the Press will be—too many for us! A Governor, or a Viceroy, can only enter into a personal encounter with a journalist, in the same way as less prominent men do; and the result is a levelling which cannot serve to maintain the prestige of his office in the public eye. I do not imply that your critic may not be worthy of the steel of your Lordship, in your private capacity; but I do feel that neither he nor any one in India, excepting Fitzgerald and myself, is worthy of receiving a challenge to mortal conflict from the Governor of Madras.

On the present occasion there doubtless has been grave provocation, and the suit could have but one issue; but all Governors of Madras, if history is to be believed, have not been endowed with such abilities, such tact, and social advantages as your Lordship possesses; and what has been, may be. It may chance, then, some day, that one of your successors will be criticised for an undoubted blunder; and that, stimulated by the precedent that you have left on record, he may sue his critic for damages, and lose his case, after having undergone a cross-examination at the hands of some barrister thirsting for notoriety, that may so greatly compromise his prestige as to suggest the expediency of his recall to a Secretary of State of a severely moral turn of mind. This is an extreme illustration, I admit, but a reasonable one. You have also to consider that in a case in which the Bench, without the aid of a jury, assesses damages, the appearance of the Governor of the Presidency in the witness box as plaintiff may somewhat embarrass the Judges of the High Court. The public, ever too ready to side with the defendant, as against the alleged oppressor, will weigh every word that drops from the Bench; and if the slightest occasion is given for the argument that the plaintiff's local rank exerted an undue influence over the minds of the Judges, the Court's present reputation for strict impartiality between man and man will be affected. Conscious of this, it is just possible that the Judges will unintentionally err on the other side, and for fear of recognizing the Governor in the man, will not adequately recognise the man in the Governor. I am sure your Lordship would be sorry to complicate the relations at present existing between the Head of the Government and the High Court; and between the High Court and the public at large; and yet such complications must, I fear, eventually result, should it become customary for Governors, and others holding high office in this country, to hold themselves amenable in courts of law to the censorship of an irresponsible Press.

It will therefore, I need hardly add, afford me much pleasure to hear that you have, on second thoughts, retired from a position that you do not, in my judgment, owe it to your position in this country, to your personal rank, or to your notable attainments, to occupy.

Believe, my dear Lord Napier,
Yours most sincerely,
MAYO.

THE COURT-MARTIAL AT MURREE.

COLONEL LOWE'S DEFENCE.

Mr. President and Gentlemen,—The several charges which have occupied the time of the Court for so many days arose out of an investigation made by Lieutenant-Colonel Keer on his assuming charge into the state of the Peshawur Commissariat Executive during my incumbency.

I left Peshawur for England in November, 1869, having then served the Government for more than a quarter of a century, during which time not a word of suspicion of accusation had been uttered against me, but on many occasions, during my sixteen years' service in the department especially, I had received the thanks of my departmental superiors for the manner in which I had conducted my duties.

The first intimation conveyed to me of any charge pending against me was in December, 1870, when I was ordered by the Secretary of State for India to return to India in view to the investigation of certain accusations made against me. No particulars were furnished me, and I arrived in this country totally ignorant of what these accusations were. Until a few days before the Court of Enquiry assembled at Peshawur, on the 13th March last, I was kept entirely in the dark, and then for the first time I learnt, from a printed pamphlet forwarded to me, the nature of the charges which the Court was directed to enquire into; of those charges, the result of fifteen months' investigation by Lieutenant-Colonel Keer, some have come before this Court, the rest have been abandoned. Upon the information, I presume, of such men as officiating Sub-Conductor Smith, I was thus brought out to this country to defend myself against their imputations, and to save my character from the disgrace they sought to cover it with behind my back. I was not called upon for any explanations departmentally or otherwise, but summoned from home to face my accusers in a military court, and to answer charges, some of which have not got beyond the Court of Enquiry.

After a delay to me unaccountable, and I believe I may add unprecedented, after various alterations and amendments of the charges, the Court assembled: why this uncertainty of framing the charges and the difficulty of even giving the dates of all the alleged offences after more than a year's investigation into the case, I cannot say; but even up to the last moment the day before this Court assembled, I was kept in ignorance of the date assigned to the offence mentioned in the second charge, while on the same day an alteration in the dates of other charges was communicated to me, others having been similarly altered before. Could it be possible that if officiating Sub-Conductor Smith's accusation that I had taken cattle and sheep for my own private use were worth listening to, there could be any difficulty in assigning the date of this alleged misappropriation? and if there was no such difficulty, had I not a right to be acquainted with so important a part of the accusation when the copy of the charges were first given to me, instead of being kept in ignorance of the point up to the very last moment? I shall have occasion hereafter to refer to the particular character of several of the witnesses; but I would here observe that the evidence given in this Court by some of the European and native witnesses was such that the most glaring discrepancies repeatedly occurred, and witnesses, when confronted, were unable to reconcile their statements, and often added to the mass of contradiction. Upon such men as these Lieutenant-Colonel Keer has not hesitated to rely to bring me to disgrace and ruin; while to refute their assertions or to hear them refute each other, I have been brought to this trial. Of the witnesses not called, but when the prosecutor apparently wished to call, three are at present in jail. But for the trouble or difficulty in getting these men from their prisons to this Court, I suppose Lieutenant-Colonel Keer would have called them; otherwise, I do not understand why he explained to the Court at the close of his case they were in jail. Included in the documentary evidence filed by the prosecutor are my letters to himself, to Honorary Ensign Cooper, and Heera Lall Chatterjee. Lieutenant-Colonel Keer may justify to his own conscience the production of the letter that I wrote to him on the 1st July 1870. Treating his letter to which mine was a reply as one from a friend and brother officer, merely seeking for such information as could be afforded by me in England away from my office, with no papers to refer to, and unable to communicate with any one who could refresh my memory or enlighten me on the matters referred to, information to enable him to pursue an enquiry into the conduct of those who might have done wrong without my possibly knowing it, or have deceived me when I was too ill to be fit for duty, I wrote as I did without hesitation or reserve. I am not afraid of a single word that I have written in that letter, and though it is now produced by the prosecutor to damage and ruin me, I shall point out when dealing with several of the charges that there is not a line in it to refute the solemn assertion which I now make, that in none of the transactions referred to in my letter have I sacrificed my honour as an officer and a gentleman. I say the same of the other two letters; there is nothing in them that compromises me in any of the charges. The letter to Herra Lall I wrote when I heard from him that he was under suspicion. I would ask the Court to read it by the light of the other evidence that the prosecutor has brought against me, and say whether it is the letter of one who cognizant of, or had connived at, anything wrong on the part of Heera Lall. I was surprised at hearing such news from Peshawur, and I expressed the hope that a man who had been well recommended to me, and whom I had always found a good servant, should be found not guilty, and the accusations against me based upon a mistake. My letter to Honorary Ensign Cooper is another that the prosecutor has produced or succeeded in ransacking. I shall have to refer to the bearing of that letter on the case when I come to dwell upon the first four charges. I have thus shown that no pains have been spared by the prosecutor in getting up evidence against me. The result of this has been what might have been expected; the whole office, of which he has been the head throughout the working up of the charges against me, have been arrayed against me. Some have spoken against me more freely than others; natives are only too ready to regulate their conduct or adapt their evidence to what they conceive to be the wish of the existing power in office; while such witnesses in this particular case as Honorary Ensign Cooper and officiating Sub-Conductor Smith may have had each his peculiar motive for stating what they have, a desire to protect themselves at my expense from the consequences of what they felt was discovered against them, or the expectation of escaping if they spoke against me, may have been their common motive. One person who could have thrown the clearest light on the first charge, and whose evidence would have borne out all that I say with regard to the origin and nature of the fund raised by me, died whilst I was in England—I allude to Mr. Edmunds, my late head assistant at Peshawur, prior to Mr. Kelly joining me.

Before entering upon the evidence concerning the different charges, I would remind the Court of what, without any evidence formally produced in Court, they must be well acquainted with,—the difficulty which an officer holding the position I held at Peshawur, at a very trying time, has in fulfilling his heavy and multifarious duties, and it would be not merely vain affectation on my part, but worse than untruth if I asserted that throughout my long and arduous term of service I always followed the letter of those Regulations and Circulars which are supposed to be obeyed by very Executive officer. If the Court will judge me by the time spent and the meaning of all my acts and conduct as they appear in this case, I have no hesitation in saying that I can justify all that I did even when I departed from the strict letter of departmental rule.

I will now proceed to review the charges in the order in which they stand.

1, 2, 3, *and* 4.—In the 1st charge I am accused of having misapplied public money by expending on my private property adjoining the Mackeson estate the sum of Rs. 500 or thereabouts, which sum is alleged to be a portion of certain surplus funds created by me. Evidence has been laid before the Court to show under what circumstances and in what manner these funds were created. I presume this has been done merely to show that certain funds existed, out of which it was possible I might have extracted money for private purposes, and to lay a foundation for the 4th charge, which accuses me of ordering the destruction of the account books of the funds. With reference to the 1st charge, this evidence has no further importance or materiality than what I have indicated, *viz.*, that it establishes the fact that a fund called in the charge "a *surplus* fund" did exist at one time in my office at Peshawur (at what particular time I shall presently show.) The question on this charge for the Court to decide is whether or not I used any portion of that fund in improving my private (residential) estate adjoining Mackeson estate; whether I created the fund without the order of the Commissary-General, and rendered no accounts to him of it, might be treated as irrelevant matter. The creation of a surplus fund is not made the subject of any separate or distinct charge; it is merely introduced as incidental to the 1st and 4th charges. The prosecution have attempted to show that the fund out of which the sum of money mentioned in the 1st charge might possibly have issued, was raised in two ways, viz., overcharging for the price of horned cattle and sheep, and by charging for more fodder than the cattle actually consumed. I shall presently show that with the latter I had nothing whatever to do, and I shall at once proceed to point out to the Court how far I was concerned in or responsible for the former.

In May, 1867, the meat agency was established by me at Peshawur, which necessitated the construction of a slaughter-house. The cost of this building amounted to Rs. 1,684-8-5. To meet the expense I raised a fund out of the purchases of cattle and sheep, viz., Re. 1 per score of sheep, and eight annas per head of horned cattle, but not in the way that Honorary Ensign Cooper and officiating Sub-Conductor Smith have explained to the Court. What I did was this; instead of allowing the native agent or his understrappers to draw or deduct their *dustoorie* or commission on the purchases, I cut from the price paid to the dealers the 8 annas per head of cattle and Re. 1 per score of sheep. This commenced, as appears from the purchase statement for Peshawur, in August, 1867, and lasted till July, 1868. On reference to these statements, the Court will see that the sums realized are noted in the margin on the right hand side with a pencil, and that from August, 1867, to July, 1868, inclusive, Rs. 150-9-1 were collected on account of sheep, and Rs. 1,592-3-5 on account of horned cattle, making a total of Rs. 1,742-12-6. The Nowshera purchases with which Honorary Ensign Cooper was concerned, ought to show if he carried out the order he professes to have received from me Rs. 84-14 for sheep, and Rs. 527-8 for horned cattle, or a total of Rs 576-6, but he only admits to have assisted me with Rs. 479-13-3. I shall have presently to refer to Honorary Ensign Cooper's figures at greater length. In Peshawur this system prevailed as long as the necessity for it existed, and no longer, and was regularly carried out, the *dustoorie* commission being cut in the office as each purchase was completed. At Nowshera Honorary Ensign Cooper did not apparently take the pains to see that the money was realized on every occasion, but collected at irregular intervals what, I suppose, he managed to get from the dealers, and so afforded me what Lieutenant-Colonel Keer has correctly described in his opening address "as occasional help." This is all that I ever asked Honorary Ensign Cooper to do in the matter. When I found that the building of the slaughter house cost between Rs. 1,600 or Rs. 1,700, I resolved to meet the demand by realizing the Re. 1-8 from the dealers. I asked Honorary Ensign Cooper on one occasion when he happened to be in Peshawur to assist me in raising the necessary funds by adopting at Nowshera a similar plan with the purchases at that. He promised to aid me, and the extent of his assistance is shown by the receipts given by me to Honorary Ensign Cooper which have been put in by the prosecutor. That the moneys remitted to me by Honorary Ensign Cooper were not the collections from a systematic taxation against Government, but merely the realizations of *dustoorie* (or commission from the dealers at irregular intervals, just when he chose to exert himself to get the money in, or succeeded in doing so, is clear from the Nowshera purchase statements, and also the receipts filed in Court. According to the receipts and Honorary Ensign Cooper's evidence, he commenced levying this tax upon cattle and sheep in March, 1868, and stopped in January, 1869. He says that he received first of all a verbal order from Heera Lall Chatterjee to raise money in the way stated by him. The absurdity of my sending an order of that description through such a channel is manifest, while, what is more astonishing still, the Court are asked to believe that Honorary Ensign Cooper acted upon it, without making any reference to me until he had actually realized Rs. 70 by following Heera Lall's order, when, happening to come into Peshawur on leave in the beginning of April, 1868, he mentioned the matter to me to ascertain if he were justified in what he was doing, at the same time bringing in with him Rs. 70 already collected. I suppose Honorary Ensign Cooper means that it was on his coming into Peshawur early in April, 1868, that I gave him the verbal order to add the Rs 1-8 to the actual price to the sheep and cattle. He further ventures to state that I told him the money to be raised in this way was required to cover what I had expended, and been retrenched on account of the slaughter house at Peshawur. This statement, like the rest of his evidence, is a mixture of truth and falsehood; it is as far from the truth that I told him I had been retrenched any expenditure on account of the slaughter-house, as it is that I ordered him to levy a tax in the way he has described. I had not been retrenched for the simple reason that I had never charged the cost of the slaughter-house in my meat agency accounts. Moreover, had I wished to have charged for it, I should have obtained a half marginal sanction first, and there would have been no necessity for the course I pursued to clear off the amount expended upon it. All that I told Honorary Ensign Cooper at any time was that I wanted funds to meet the cost incurred in building the slaughter-house, and as I have already stated, I asked him to assist me. Had the cost of the slaughter-house not exceeded Rs. 800, I should have obtained a half marginal sanction to charge it in my accounts, as it would not have affected my meat agency rates, but when I ascertained that the cost was double that sum, I resolved upon an expedient by which not only could I pay for it, but that too without putting the Government to any expense, at the same time keeping my rates for beef and mutton down. Between the two dates I have mentioned, March 1868, and January 1869, Honorary Ensign Cooper says that he paid me the Rs. 70 which he brought into Peshawur in the beginning of April 1868, and other sums remitted to me amounting to Rs 379-13-3, or altogether Rs. 449-13-3; a further sum of Rs. 70, he says, he expended in slaughter cattle troughs at Nowshera, so that all that he accounts for is Rs. 379-13-3.

Now this purchase statement book from March 1868 to January 1869 shews that 977 sheep and 1,055 horned cattle were purchased, so that if he had levied the tax, as he says I ordered him to, and as it appears he pretends he did, he should have accounted to me for Rs. 48-14-0 for the sheep, and Rs. 527-8 for the cattle, or Rs. 576-6, that is, nearly a hundred rupees more than what he gave me and expended on the troughs. What has become of this difference? I leave Honorary Ensign Cooper to explain. I do not say that he has dishonestly taken any of this money; I only point out that upon his own evidence there is this difference of nearly Rs. 100 unaccounted for. But the truth is, as I took it to be at the time, that instead of regularly adding to the price of the cattle and sheep, Honorary Ensign Cooper merely sent me in what I asked for, *viz.*, "occasional help" derived from taking the *dustoorie* or commission that would otherwise have gone into the hands of his native meat agent, Ahmed Jan, or his understrappers. If I had ordered him to impose a regular tax I should have expected regular remittances; my receipts of moneys actually compared with what he ought to have sent had he received any such order as he alleges, show how irregularly the money must have been remitted by him. Thus, in April 1868, the purchase statements show 234 head of horned cattle, yet instead of my receiving Rs. 117 from Honorary Ensign Cooper, he paid me, he says, Rs. 79 only, that is, the Rs. 70 he brought into Peshawur and Rs. 9 as shewn by my receipt of the 4th April 1868. Again for May 1868 the purchase statement exhibits 87 head of cattle. I received nothing that month, but should, according to the system as explained by Honorary Ensign Cooper, have received from him Rs 43-8-0. For June 205 sheep are entered, which should have given me Rs. 10-4, yet in that month again I got nothing. July exhibits 68 head of horned cattle, but instead of Rs. 34 only, Rs. 50 reach me; August has 180 sheep and 86 head of horned cattle, from the purchase of which I should have received Rs 52, whereas he sent me nothing; in September 148 sheep and 188 head of horned cattle were bought representing Rs. 101-6 for my fund, but only Rs 99-12-2 were remitted. In October again I should only have received Rs. 25-2, the purchases consisting of 103 sheep and 40 cattle, but I actually received Rs. 27. In November Honorary Ensign Cooper sent me Rs. 25-0-9, while the taxation, if it existed, should have been Rs. 49-8 on 130 sheep and 86 cattle. In December he sent me Rs. 49-8 instead of Rs. 67-8 for 78 sheep and 127 cattle, and lastly in January 1869 I gave him a receipt for Rs. 32-6 when the purchase statements for that month could only have assisted me to the extent of Rs. 18-8, i.e., for 37 head of cattle. There is another receipt for Rs 39 but without any date.

I have thus shewn that Honorary Ensign Cooper sent me the money not regularly with any regard to the purchases he made, as he would have done had the system pursued by him been an addition of 1 rupee and 8 annas to the price of the cattle and sheep bought, but without any regard to his monthly purchases, the full amount moreover expended and remitted falling far short of what he must have had on hand—and yet this loose, careless, and irregular way of remitting me the money after I had ordered him not only to impose a regular *taxation*, but also, as he says, to send the proceeds in demi-officially.

I would further notice Honorary Ensign Cooper's evidence about his visit to Peshawur when he says he paid me Rs 70. He states that he could not consistently with the discharge of his office duties have come to Peshawur before the 3rd or 4th of the month. That assertion I must altogether dispute, knowing as I do what Honorary Ensign Cooper's duties are with regard to his accounts in the beginning of the month. However, though he made it one of the objects of his visit to mention Heera Lall's extraordinary order to me and pay me with his own hands the first proceeds of the taxation system based upon that order, he did not take any receipt from me or think to ask me for one. Such is his evidence, and moreover, a day or two after this visit, if not the same day, I gave him a receipt dated 4th April 1868, for the sum of Rs. 9 alleged to have been paid on the same account. This is allowing that his evidence is strictly correct; but considering the improbability of his coming to Peshawur before the 4th or 5th of the month, the earliest date when his duties would release him, it is much more likely that the Rs. 9 was the first payment, and not the Rs. 70 as he alleges. In that case it would be difficult for Honorary Ensign Cooper to explain why he took no receipt for the Rs. 70. To remove all doubt as to the persons against whom this tax, as it has been turned, was levied, Honorary Ensign Cooper went to the length of saying that at the time in question he had no native agent. This statement could have only been a wilful untruth, as Ahmed Jan was the agent at Nowshera employed for the purchase of sheep and cattle, the same as Nawab Ali at Peshawur. Both these men were employed up to 8th February 1869, the date of their being made prisoners. Officiating Sub-Conductor Smith has also deposed that the money was raised by adding to the price of the cattle and sheep purchase, and that the system continued until it was stopped by first office order dated 17th June 1869. This order was drafted by Mr. Kelly, and signed by Captain Barton. The first paragraph purports to have been the result of certain instructions received by Captain Barton from me while I was on leave in the Murree hills. That paragraph has nothing to do with the first charge; but another paragraph in the order runs this :—"Fodder (*bhoosa*) to be from this date at four seers per head of horned cattle. No more money is on any account to be expended on the slaughter-yard premises. Anything required must be first reported to the undersigned, when if necessary application will be made to the Executive Engineer." Officiating Sub-Conductor Smith goes so far as to say that this order was dictated by Captain Barton to Mr. Kelly. On this point he is flatly contradicted by Captain Barton. But whether or not Mr. Kelly wrote the order without any dictation from Captain Barton, I submit that it is not shewn that I am in any way responsible for its contents. No letter from Captain Barton to me, or *vice versa*, has been shewn to have passed between us, which would lead the Court to infer that even the first paragraph of the order in which my instructions are alluded to, emanated from me. Captain Barton says that his inexperience at the time was such that he could not have dictated such an order:—that may be so; but Mr. Kelly was sufficiently experienced to write such an order without any reference to me being called for. However, the order contains no allusion whatever to this taxation on the sheep and cattle, though it certainly does to the fodder which, as Officiating Sub-Conductor Smith avers, was a source of income to the Butchery Surplus Fund. At present I am dealing only with the taxation. It must certainly appear very extraordinary that I should have written to Captain Barton or any one else expressing myself displeased at the high rates of cattle and sheep, and at the same time given instructions to reduce the rates by stopping a system which, according to Officiating Sub-Conductor Smith, I have originated and knowingly allowed to continue until the order of 17th June 1869. It is only what would be expected that I should endeavour to keep my rates as low as possible; it is an absurdity to suppose that I should do what the prosecutor attempts to fasten upon me, viz., increase my rates by adding to the price of the cattle and sheep, or by charging for fodder which they never consumed, and a still greater absurdity, that having with a full knowledge of my office and the slaughter cattle sergeant, so increased my rates, I should write in a tone of displeasure and charge others with what I was alone responsible for. Poornoo Chunder Mookerjee, who kept the purchase statement book for the months of May, June, and July 1868, has stated that the pencil entries in the margin cease in the month of July 1868, yet Officiating Sub-Conductor Smith would have the Court believe that the taxation system lasted till nearly the end of June 1869. The pencil entries show the proceeds of the system as long as it lasted; in July 1868, sufficient had been realized to cover the expense of the slaughter-house, and therefore in that month the system was stopped. Had it continued beyond that time, the pencil entries would also have gone on in the book.

The statement (admitted by consent) of the amounts realized from an "extra" charge, as it is called, of 8 annas per head on horned cattle, and one rupee per score on sheep, shew that from August 1867 to July 1868, Rs. 1,746-2-11 was realized from this charge. There are one or two trifling mistakes in this statement, for instance, in April 1868, 286 cattle are entered, but Rs. 144-5-4 put down as the amount of taxation; this should clearly be only 143, but the errors are trifling as I have said: and the total for the months mentioned instead of being Rs. 1,746-2-11 should be Rs. 1,742-12-6, in addition to which there is the sum of Rs 379-13-3 remitted to me by Honorary Ensign Cooper. If it had been material to the case, the prosecution no doubt would have attempted to shew how these two sums were expended, but it is so clearly irrelevant, that I need only follow the example of the prosecution, and concern myself with the point whether any portion of this money was expended on my premises adjoining Mackeson estate, at the same time had it been necessary to ask the attention of the Court while I entered into the details of the expenditure of the money, I should have had no difficulty in shewing that besides the Rs. 1,684-8 expended on the slaughter-house, nearly Rs. 400 were spent on half a sheep pen, and a few smaller sums in various ways on the butchery premises, while they were rented for Government. Mr. Kelly says that he cannot state whether any moneys (to the office surplus fund) were credited between March and July 1868, yet Officiating Sub-Conductor Smith says that from May 1868 until July of that year, the one rupee and the eight annas were credited in the office surplus fund. The reason that officiating Sub-Conductor Smith gives for a change taking place in July, and these sums going into another fund kept by himself, is certainly peculiar. He says that in July 1868 I ordered him to keep the money himself, as what had been raised by the saving from

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the fund of the slaughter cattle was found insufficient for the works being carried on. As the case put forward by the prosecution, and in the charge, always has been that I used a portion of the office surplus fund, as well as of the butchery surplus fund, I cannot understand why, in order to enable me to draw the money for the improvement of either estate, it was necessary for me to remove the fund from the office and place it under the sole control of Officiating Sub-Conductor Smith. This taxation was always for the improvement of the different premises, according to the witnesses for the prosecution; and yet, if Officiating Sub-Conductor Smith is to be believed, it was necessary before I could touch the fund, to remove it from the office into his hands, where it is alleged to have remained under a new and amalgamated title, viz., the Butchery Surplus Fund. All that I had to do with the money raised by the one rupee per score of sheep and eight annas per head of cattle I have thus pointed out.

From August 1867 to July 1868 the money was got in under my orders, and in the way I have stated; beyond the last mentioned month I had nothing to do with it. If the system was carried on by Officiating Sub-Conductor Smith alone, or in concert with any one else after that time I knew nothing about it. As to the source of income said to have been derived from charging for seven seers of fodder when the cattle were eating less, I must leave Officiating Sub-Conductor Smith and the meat agent Nawab Ali, who are my accusers on this point to answer for it, is in fact it ever existed. That some cheating went on in this way unknown to me is perhaps only too clear from the evidence of Officiating Sub-Conductor Smith, who admitted before the Court of Enquiry that he with the meat agent had raised a fund by overcharging for the fodder of the cattle at graze, and that they two had appropriated that fund to their own use. Such an admission as this not only leaves that part of Officiating Sub Conductor Smith's evidence which refers particularly to the overcharge fo fodder, worthless, unless corroborated by the most reliable witnesses, but taints the whole of his testimony. To corroborate him Nawab Ali is called, who left his office after a short tenure for jail. This man says that he made a verbal report to me that the cattle were receiving half-rations, as I shall have to point out more fully when I touch upon a similar case, that of Münnee Ram, under the 5th charge. All such reports are made to me by written petition; and there is no reason given, or that could be given by Nawab Ali for departing from the usual practice in this instance. He then states that he gave me the receipts which he took from Officiating Sub-Conductor Smith for the saving effected by this overcharge for fodder, but though he professes to have been careful enough to procure receipts from Officiating Sub-Conductor Smith up to a certain point, he suddenly stops taking them, and has only this reason to urge for doing so, that Officiating Sub-Conductor Smith was his superior and he could not oppose him, but he admits that he never asked Officiating Sub-Conductor Smith for any more receipts, and as it does not appear that Officiating Sub-Conductor Smith ever told him that he should discontinue giving them, it is difficult to understand why, if he did not take receipts in the end, he ever took them at all.

Having thus far touched upon the evidence relating to the creation of the two funds, the office and butchery surplus funds, I will take up as briefly as possible the evidence as it affects such of these four charges separately.

The 1st charge puts the prosecution to the proof that I expended some Rs. 500 of public money on my residential estate. The only evidence as to the source from which the money came that was expended on the works described by Officiating Sub-Conductor Smith is that of Officiating Sub-Conductor Smith. He states that he received from me Rs. 450 in two instalments, i. e., of Rs. 300 and Rs. 150. This money, he could not help admitting, was from my private purse, at least he was forced to have the candour to say that he assumed it was, and his assumption was quite correct. I gave Officiating Sub-Conductor Smith the money for the improvements on my residential estate, and told him at the time that any further sums that he required I would furnish him with. He never asked me for an other rupee, and I have no reason whatever for supposing that he could in fairness have done so; all that I gave him from my own purse was ample to cover the expenditure on my residential estate adjoining the Mackeson estate. His own figures may be said to bear me out in this. He says he thinks the north wall cost about Rs. 80 or Rs 85 for bricks and carriage, the portion from the servants' houses to the corner about Rs. 200, and the doing of the terrace about Rs. 200. He admits that he cannot recollect what was paid at the time the work was done, but that he is speaking from a calculation made since, between the time of the Court of Enquiry and giving his evidence in this Court, when Sergeant Wylie of the Department Public Works made an estimate of the works. On this rough and unsatisfactory estimate, he cannot get beyond Rs. 485, while allowing for the employment of Commissariat camels, a fact which he denies, but Gholam Hossein admits up to a certain point, and of kahars whom I also put upon the work, the cost would be somewhat diminished. Then as to the bricks used, the cost is diminished still further when it is considered that the bricks to a great extent came from the dismantled huts in the 18th Cavalry lines, a fact that Gholam Hossein at first admitted but afterwards qualified; the extent however of this witness's readiness to throw light upon the matter is shewn by the contradictory statements by him, one after the other, where he first said that the bricks came from below, contractors brought them, he knew nothing about them, and almost immediately afterwards stated that the bricks came from a large mound in the Mackeson estate, near the water course. It is also to be observed that Officiating Sub-Conductor Smith has no receipts to produce for the payments made by him, while Gholam Hossein, the only one of the many masons or contractors said to have been employed on the works, whom the prosecutor has thought fit to call, does not even remember how much was paid to him. I shall have occasion to mention the matter of the receipts again when I come to the 4th charge

This is the substance of the evidence which touched the main point of the first charge, and upon such proof as this I submit that so far from the prosecution having shewn that I expended any public money on my residential estate, it is established that all the money given by me to Officiating Sub-Conductor Smith was from my private resources, and that beyond what was given him nothing was laid out on the improvements or alterations mentioned by the witnesses. The gist of the first charge having been disposed of, viz., the expenditure by me of Rs. 500 of public money on my private property, the rest might be treated as irrelevant.—*Delhi Gazette*.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

CHINA.

OFFICIAL CORRUPTION.

A case reported in the *Peking Gazette* of August 23rd deserves notice, as exemplifying the official corruption to which we lately called attention. The land tax in certain districts of Chihli was remitted by the Emperor in 1868 in consequence of rebel devastation; but the officials of Lan-shan disregarded the edict, and pressed for payment. A petition was got up against this proceeding, when several of the signatories were seized and imprisoned. One of them now petitions the Throne. After various maltreatment, he was made to pay the tax-collectors $43—the amount presumably of the tax—besides paying an eating house bill for his tormentors, $62. Subsequently, the persecution was renewed and he was cangued, locked in a cage and given 500 blows of the large and 210 of the small bamboo, and mulcted in a further sum of $600. His father and son were ordered to find a headman of the local tithings and mulcted in $400 because they refused. The complainant appealed to the Prefect, but he took no notice of the case; and a Censor now brings it before the Emperor. The worst of it is that the case will probably be referred back to the Provincial authorities, and the theory of the Emperor's doing justice utterly upset.—*North China Herald*.

THE COTTON CROP IN CHINA.

There has been an improved demand for Cotton goods in Hancow during the fortnight, and rates have advanced, in response to more favourable advices from Shanghai. The tea season seems to be approaching a close. The settlements for England have been small, and shipments to Shanghai on native account much less than at this time last year. Further supplies are expected from Sangtam, but from other districts not over 5,000 chests. The excess of export over last year is now only 7,741,000 lbs. With regard to the cotton crop, Messrs. Gordon Bros' circular says:—We learn on reliable authority that the cotton crop on the low lying land upcountry has suffered considerably, say to the extent of 6-10ths, while it is anticipated that there will be an excellent yield from the higher ground. Under these circumstances, it is improbable that the large import from 1st October 1870 to 30th April 1871 (say 498,713 piculs) will be required during the next seven months, unless unusually low rates in Shanghai lead to increased consumption." Messrs. Major and Smith's circular takes a still more hopeful view. "The cotton crop," they write, "owing to the sudden change from bad to fine weather, is now proved to be a good average one, which will enable these districts again to complete with Shanghai in meeting the Szechuen demand, and so lessen the drain of money to Shanghai, to supply their requirements from thence.—*Ibid*.

POISONING WELLS.

Proclamation by Wong, District Magistrate of Lung Kai Hsien, in Chang Chow Foo, for the information of the people:—On the 3rd day of the 7th moon, the police of this district, with the assistance of Chun Ha, the Tepo of the Tung Ngok How hamlet, had caught one Ng Lai, who had clandestinely administered poison, and brought him before the District Court. I have held an examination, and according to the statement made by the said criminal, Ng Lai, he declared that there were four of them who came from the Kwang-tung Province; that they had got the medicine from some foreigners, who told them to throw it into all the wells that lay on their way; and that they had passed the streets of the city of Chang Chow, *en route* for other places. This evidence was in accordance with what I have heard from enquiries, and I have ascertained that though Ng Lai had not confessed that he had thrown poison into wells, yet it is difficult to guarantee that his comrades had not thrown it into wells within the city so as to victimise people with it. It is therefore thought fit to issue a proclamation, and it is hereby proclaimed for the information of the gentry and elders, the military and the civilians within without the city, that you all ought to very careful and be on your guard. For these few days, you must not on any account draw water from the wells for drinking purposes, but that you all should have the wells in your shops and in the hamlets cleansed out, and have the edge-stones as well as the covers thoroughly washed; you must also set watchmen over them, so that the vagabonds may not be able to throw poison secretly into them, thus the lives of the people will not be jeopardized. This is indeed my sincere wish. You all ought to obey and transgress not this special proclamation.

Tung Chi, 10th year, 7th moon, 4th day, (19th August, 1871.)

This proclamation is to be placarded about.—*Ibid*.

TOUCHING SIMPLICITY.—An American paper has the following:—Deeply were we affected on reading the other day of a young lady, who, being told that her lover had been suddenly killed, cried, "Oh! that splendid gold watch of his! Give me that—give me something to remember him by!" Touching simplicity.

THE HEALTH OF THE TROOPS DURING THE LATE CAMPAIGN.—So far as concerns the health of the troops engaged during the fortnight's campaign, the experiment has met with an almost unanticipated success. The general health of the troops is reported to have been highly satisfactory. The number of admissions into the permanent hospitals at Aldershot from all the camps was actually below the average, and the men who remained at Aldershot furnished a greater proportion of cases to strength than did the men on active service. This, of course, is to be accounted for by the fact of all the weakly men and recruits likely to break down under hard work or exposure having been left behind; but it nevertheless affords a satisfactory proof that the health and condition of the men on field service has been maintained. Many medical officers, indeed, expressed to us the opinion that their men had actually derived considerable benefit from the complete change of scene and employment. And judging ourselves from the appearance of many of the regiments marching into camp after the heavy work of Thursday, the 21st inst., the last day of the operations, we were struck by the generally healthy appearance of the men, dust-begrimed and travel-stained as they were. With the exception of one case of small-pox there was no serious form of fever. Rheumatism, bronchial attacks, slight bowel derangements, and accidents were the chief causes of admission into hospital. One man of the 7th Hussars was so severely injured on Thursday by the falling of his horse that he was reported to have been killed; but this, we believe, was not the case. A man of the 42nd Regiment received a very severe injury of the wrist, from a pick-axe having been driven through the joint while he was engaged at trench-work.—*Medical Times and Gazette*.

A DRAMATIC BIOGRAPHY.

THE celebrated brigand, Manuel Lozada, known far and wide throughout Mexico as the Tiger of Elican, has just died. The circumstances of his life, and the part which he played during the latter years of it, seem scarcely to belong to a civilised century. Lozada was an Italian by birth, and, as is not uncommon amongst banditti, a muleteer by occupation. But he soon left the more covert opportunities of theft which his calling allowed him to practice with impunity, and placed himself at the head of a band of brigands, who speedily became the terror of the Tepic. The rest of his life reads more like a fairy tale. Two great companies divided the commercial transactions of that part of Mexico, and each of these had in its service a band of brigands. Between these rival mercenaries frequent skirmishes used to be carried on, and in one of these Lozada killed Ryas Seiger, his adversary, and in virtue of that feat, was declared chief of the territory of Tepice and head of its army of 10,000 Indians. Undisputed sway, as frequently happens, produced in time incapacity for warfare. Lozada grew old, and in a few years the mountainous tract of Tepic, once the terror of travellers, became renowned as the best-governed and most peaceable district of Mexico. Even then the adventures of the bandit-muleteer were not to end. Marshal Bazaine persuaded the Emperor Maximilian to make a friend and ally of this trans-Atlantic Rob Roy. Lozada actually received, under the Imperial warrant, the title of Count. He once again went into the field, fought against the Republican troops, and witnessed the retreat of the French, then he retired to his mountains, where up to the hour of his death he successfully maintained his independence against Juarez. With such a piece of biography before them, why need our dramatic authors continue to borrow from the French?—*Globe*.

MARRIAGE IN GERMANY.

A GRAVE question is at present agitating public opinion at Berlin. It is a question of the rites of marriage; and the Liberal party, both Protestant and Roman Catholic, insist that it should be settled. They desire that marriage by civil contract should be rendered obligatory in Prussia as it is at present in France, Belgium, and other countries. They allege that the system, as it exists at present, is intolerably inconvenient in the cases of mixed marriages or of new alliances entered into where one of the contracting parties has already been divorced, and this weighs with especial heaviness upon the Roman Catholics now that the Temporal Power is in avowed antagonism to the Church. In fact the "Old Catholics"—those who have fearlessly announced their opposition to the doctrine of Infallibility—find the steps towards marriage surrounded with the most vexatious difficulties. The Bavarians, who signed the famous "Addresse du Musée—a vigorous protest against the dogma of Infallibility—are obliged to perform an act of penance before they can kneel before the altar, and have the marriage contract performed. These difficulties have been made so vexatious that it is asserted, on good authority, that the Government is preparing a law to meet them. It is not as yet known whether the new law will legalise civil marriage as the recognised rite, or whether the enactment may not confine itself to establishing what is called *Noth-Civil-Ehe*—viz., that in cases of necessity a civil marriage will be recognised as binding. Such an arrangement would not, by any means, satisfy the Liberal party, who will be content with nothing less than that civil marriage should be as compulsory in Germany as the Code Napoléon now renders it in France; on the other hand, the Ultramontanists will not listen to the proposal of the slightest deviation from the law as it now stands.—*Globe*.

THE CONQUERED PROVINCES.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE "TIMES.")

METZ, SEPT. 23.

AT Strasburg, according to nationality or sympathy, one hopes or fears that the assimilation of the annexed province may progress favourably. For anything one may see in the streets, it might be a German city occupied by a friendly garrison, breathing peacefully, although painfully, after a desperate struggle. The city is shattered and the citizens are sad, but these are only the signs of a sadness that time may quickly heal. At Metz it is very different. Safe within the loose girdle of its forts, the town is intact; there are neither shivered balustrades nor broken glass in the conspicuous pile of the Cathedral, towering almost from its basement above the roofs of the surrounding houses. The Prefecture, although stripped of its furniture, has not a slate nor a weathercock misplaced; no shells have ripped up the asphalt nor sent the stones flying; the foliage of the trees on the promenades is untouched, the brilliant flower beds undisturbed. Yet as you pass over the drawbridge under the guarded archway of the inner enceinte you feel at once you are entering a town of mourning. The impression produced at the German frontier station has been growing ever since. There the French travellers of all grades, three-fourths of them women in mourning, looked cast-down and spiritless. They submitted with a stolid passiveness very un-French to the somewhat severe examination of their packages. They grumbled or compared complaints with hushed voices in the crowded waiting-room as if they felt they were committing themselves to the enemy's territory, and had taken the habit of discretion and reserve. At Metz the scene at the dreary terminus had looked not unlike the emptying of a train specially retained by a funeral party. Your own tourist *insouciance* jarred harshly on the gravity and depression of your fellow-travellers. As a rule you might like and admire the Germans, but at that moment you almost blushed for their insulting heartiness of manner and the officious clank of their side arms. Now once in the town and past the Bavarian-gate guard you are in a German garrison, not a German city. In front of the spacious barracks scattered over the vast Place d'Armes, are German soldiers being drilled by scores and hundreds. In one corner recruits are doing a novel goose-step, throwing out the leg as if they were practising for a rapid walk to Moscow. In another, made soldiers pretty nearly perfect already, are practising light infantry exercises, enveloping themselves in wreaths of skirmishers, who fall back again on their supports. All, by the way, even to the sergeants, are marvellously youthful and boylike, and, except some bare-headed *gavroches* and some of the promiscuous ragamuffinry of a garrison town, hardly any idlers have been attracted by the spectacle. One or two of the more respectable citizens pause at the corner of a street in passing, and stroll on as if ashamed of themselves when they see a stranger remark them. The streets are wofully empty of civil life. The pavements are narrow enough, yet there is little jostling on them. The bustle of business limits itself very much to the perpetual salutes of the garrison passing and repassing. The shops are open certainly, but there is but a meagre show in the windows, and most of them advertise sales at reduced prices on account of the slackness of trade. The only tradesmen that appear to thrive are those booksellers who sell guides and plans of the battlefields. There, at all events, gather plenty of curious strangers, and possible customers cluster thickly round their panes. In short, as I said, the place gives you very much the notion of a house of mourning, with the blinds down or half drawn, half the family from home, and the stillness of death broken only by the rude tread of the undertaker's people, who have reason to rejoice at the calamity.

Nor is this fancy. The emigration of Frenchmen has been enormous. Of course, it is impossible to get at the figures, for *data* are probably wanting, and if they existed the Germans would have no wish to publish them. But the people agree in estimating the exodus at 20,000 souls, and although that may be doubtless an exaggeration, it is possibly not so very wide of the mark. It is not only the richer inhabitants with no special ties who have taken their departure, nor the poorest with no stake anywhere, who followed on the withdrawal of the captured armies of France, employers of labour are gone, have taken their factories and workshops with them, and have been followed by their work people in shoals. Manufacturers of boots—the boot trade is a great industry at Metz—have removed to Pont-a-Mousson and neighbouring villages. The closing of the great French military workshops has thrown many artisans out of employment, and most of them who could raise the means are gone to seek it elsewhere. In short, there is everything to account for the stagnation and depression which strike you so forcibly. The surprising thing is that there is not more conspicuous misery and obtrusive beggary. The Germans, indeed, have done a good deal to relieve or prevent the latter, but it is impossible not to fancy a difference in their bearing here from what it is at Strasburg. They may feed the starving of Metz and relieve the poor, but it is more as they would throw a crust to a dog who snarls and would rend them if he could. Let the Strasbourgeois say what they like, the Germans hope and intend to conciliate them. Every day brings them fresh encouragement to persevere in the work, and the strategy of their Chancellor, the policy of the French Government, and the action of the Versailles Assembly lend them a helping band. Metz is heartily French, and, ever since the first talk of its cession, has harmoniously avowed itself irreconcileable. From the first, when its German neighbours marked it as the advanced bastion of their new Empire, they disavowed all illusions as to its sentiments. When they talked hopefully of winning the love and loyalty of German Lorraine they made an exception in disfavour of Metz. "What does it signify?" they always concluded "Metz is a fortress, before all and after all; its possession is a political necessity which dispenses with argument; its Frenchmen, if they choose to stay, are welcome to stay and grumble under the guns of the German forts." German sagacity has proved perfectly right when it thus forecast the situation. Many of the Frenchmen are gone, and those who remain are grumbling. The other evening an admirable military band played upon the beautiful place. A lovely evening succeeded some days of broken weather; the music was excellent, the flower parterres in extraordinary beauty; the evening sun was lighting up the valley of the Moselle and the lovely landscape of alternate woods and military works. There was everything to tempt people out of doors for enjoyment, and many months have elapsed since the surrender, and yet apparently not one of the better classes was there. If further proof were wanting, one has only to go back to the consecration of the monument the other day in the adjacent cemetery to the slain French soldiers. The accounts of the depth and earnestness of the half suppressed feeling which appeared in the French journals of the day were in no degree exaggerated. The Germans are quite aware of the state of things, shrug their shoulders, and accept it as natural and unavoidable. They look to seeing it gradually cured by the steady transfusion of German for French blood; although certainly as yet the Germans who came thither for a livelihood may seek their customers in vain beyond the circle of their countrymen. One man who had been expelled from Paris at the beginning of the siege had come to Metz for a living as a tobacco merchant, to find his clients rigidly limited to the garrison. The Germans, be it remarked, do not revenge themselves on the French for feelings which they understand and excuse. Naturally they are not cordial, nor do they make advances as individuals which would only be met by rebuffs. But officially they are lenient and even generous. They tolerated the demonstration at the cemetery the other day, although it was dangerous, inasmuch as undoubtedly it *rechauffed* the popular passions and reanimated patriotic regrets. They not only tolerated it, but the German commander showed his respect for the dead by being in the way to salute the returning procession. What is more, they have suffered their new subjects to engrave on the monument itself a text which implies their belief that Metz is only become foreign for a time, and that living men may hope to see her reunion with the country she has been torn from.

Meantime, the new masters are and have been hard at work to guard against any such consummation. Since the cession they have been employed upon the forts extending, improving, and strengthening earth with masonry. Besides that, they are crowning with new works the south-western spur of the hill on which Fort St Quentin stands. If the place was pronounced impregnable in the past—to indulge a Hibernicism—it will be doubly impregnable in the future. No doubt, it is only in consistency with their habitual prevision that the Germans are thus adding strength to strength, and guarding themselves agains every contingency. But the townsfolk's hopes and fears bring them to the conclusion that the strength of the place will speedily be tested again, or at least that they will soon see a second blockade. No wonder, then, that those whose local patriotism is not very deep, as well as those whose French patriotism is more than a sentiment, think the captured town anything but a desirable place of residence. It is one of the sad results of the war that a thriving city has been changed to a barren fortress, guarding a bloody debateable land. The German Government has already advanced the money to restore the destroyed villages of the neighbourhood, and the inhabitants are busy among the ruins. If these villagers were in the habit of discounting misfortune, their placidity might be disturbed by the thought that the cherished dream of their late country-men is an alliance which shall help France to redispute those very battlefields with Germany.

IMPERIALIST REACTION IN FRANCE.

(FROM A FRENCH CORRESPONDENT OF THE "TIMES")

PARIS, SEPT. 26.

AT the present moment a very singular phenomenon may be observed in France. The Monarchist party, after several abortive attempts at fusion, now appears to be completely disorganized, and to be impressed with a belief that the time has not arrived for any serious effect to effect a restoration. But that party, which includes men of undoubted honesty and patriotism, has no intention of creating embarrassments for the existing Government. All in accepting the Republican form of Government comprehend that for the moment it is the only one which will permit France to recover her wasted strength. Thus, the Monarchists will do nothing that can in any way compromise the temporary tranquillity of the country. They await the issue of the experiment. Should the experiment be successful, they will renounce their most cherished predilections in the interest of domestic peace. If, on the contrary, the experiment should fail the partisans of Monarchy know that they can afford to wait, and that their most efficient auxiliaries are time and patience.

As for the Radical party, although of late it has thrown the responsibility for the horrors of the recent insurrection upon the desperate fanatics whom it now repudiates, it is not less certain that this party will not venture for a long time to aspire to the governing power. Its chiefs, as well as the rank and file, are aware that they have lost the game, and all the noise they make is intended only to prevent too severe chastisement upon such of their friends as have fallen into the hands of justice.

The Conservative Republican party, which at the present time seems to be in possession of the Government of France, in reality comprises only a limited number of supporters, and its continued duration and success alone can add to its strength. It is certain that this form of Government is the one so little understood in France that it is always looked upon as a merely provisional arrangement, even those persons who are most favourable to it continually referring to a time "when France will have a definitive Government." However, Monarchists, Radicals, and Republicans, have tacitly agreed upon a kind of prolonged truce—the one party because their time has not come, the others because the use they made of success has been such as to alarm the country, and the last-mentioned because they honestly believe that they have attained to the government of the country.

But the phenomenon of which I spoke, and which is very noticeable at the present time, is the number of Imperialist partisans who have sprung up. The French papers have for some time been talking about a supposed Bonapartist plot. The avowed Bonapartist organs deny that there is any such plot. The unavowed organs of Bonapartism pretend to desire official information upon the subject, while the other journals are either seriously alarmed at the idea of such a plot, or they loudly call upon the Government to put down such a conspiracy by the most rigorous measures. It would, however, be worth while to inquire a little into this state of things. The French Press generally does not regard it with that calmness which the position of affairs requires. It is certain that those who insist upon the existence of a Bonapartist conspiracy, in the ordinary acceptation of that term—that is, an organization of a more or less mysterious character, having in view a rising of any kind, with places of assembly, watchwords, &c.—those who assert that are certainly in error. The Bonapartists have no intention of making any call to arms, of constructing barricades, nor of provoking insurrection, and the fatal blow administered to the Commune has deprived them of their most direct instruments. But it would be a strange mistake to suppose that Bonapartism has definitively abandoned its hopes of regaining power, or even has laid down its arms. After the fearful disaster of Sedan, there arose throughout France such a cry of horror that the partisans of the Empire that had succumbed in so lamentable a manner were for a time struck dumb. This thunderbolt had fallen two months after the 7,200,000 *amens* had been uttered at their demand, and never had a storm burst forth from a serener sky. Thus, the men of the Empire became so alarmed that they dispersed to the four corners of the globe—that is, to the four corners which form the globe of a Frenchman, who seldom travels except to escape from an insurrection—Jersey, Brussels, London, and Geneva. It is only doing them justice to say that, after having commenced the fatal war, they allowed France to get out of it in the best manner she could between the German cannon and the Dictatorship of Gambetta, doubtless conceiving that the double infliction would suffice to tame the country. The conclusion of peace found the Bonapartists abroad without having had time to recover from their fright. When the Commune came into existence, the Bonapartists perceived that the horrors of that institution might cause the follies of the Empire to be forgotten, and, like dwellers in the Ark at the Great Deluge, they endeavoured to peer through the windows at what was going on around them. It was, I believe, M. Rouher who played the part of the dove, and first attempted to find safe landing upon French soil, and who rejoined his exiled friends bearing an olive branch to reassure them. By degrees the fugitives of London, Geneva, and of Brussels, returned to France—to the Provinces at first, and afterwards to Paris; and, as they were enabled to promenade the Boulevards without being stoned or arrested, they concluded that France, crushed by Germany, mystified by Gambetta, and terrorized by the Commune, desired nothing better than to undertake new adventures under a third Empire. But the essential thing was to possess audacity—audacity, always audacity, as Danton said—and not to allow themselves to be forgotten. They, therefore, conceived the idea of getting their strongest head into the Chamber, the former Vice-Emperor—M. Rouher himself; and for this purpose M. Abbatucci, with a disinterestedness of which your readers know the price, gave in his resignation, in order to leave the place free for him whose presence in the Chamber was to be the starting point of a Bonapartist restoration. Since that decision was arrived at, rumours of Bonapartist conspiracies have become current, M. Rouher's principal mission will be to ascend the tribune whenever the Empire shall be alluded to, and there to justify any acts of that Government which may be attacked. He will have to be the advocate for a client who has been somewhat ill-treated of late, and also to be the denouncer of everything that has been done since the Empire. In truth, the Chamber did include five or six Bonapartists who ought to have undertaken the task from which the ex-Prime Minister does not shrink; but the attempt of M. Conti, whose defence of the Empire only resulted in the declaration, for the second time, of its downfall, did not appear sufficiently encouraging to the partisans of that Government. Thus it came to be agreed that the part of the Imperial Advocate should be entrusted to a man who has given many proofs of boldness and eloquence.

But in the meanwhile it was necessary to prepare public opinion, to calm the popular irritation, to accustom the nation to the idea of a Bonapartist party—in a word, to give proofs of vitality; for none are so soon forgotten, in France and elsewhere, as those who are dead. Thus it is that we hear of the distribution of pamphlets which accuse the Opposition of having been the cause of the war; of professions of faith by candidates for the *Conseils Généraux*, who, in the name of the future Empire, promise labour, security, order—in short, a general activity.

This is the explanation of those rumours of conspiracies with which the newspapers have been filled, and, as success justifies all things, we cannot reasonably reproach the Bonapartists for their intrigues until the time shall come when it will be seen that all their trouble and money have been thrown away.

The French newspapers, which are reckless as to probabilities as long as they can find any piece of news to publish, have for some days announced that M. Thiers was about to give some parties, even dancing parties. I need scarcely tell you how little credit this announcement received, even from the most credulous. I venture to think that the President of the Republic does not consider the country as sufficiently recovered from its sickness to join in mirthful dances, and that it is not official music that should accompany the German songs which are still sung upon French soil. Still, that is a method of governing which has always succeeded with Frenchmen. This country has so little head that occasionally it is governed by means of the feet, and often it pays more respect to fiddles than it does to laws.

A COMMUNIST RESURRECTION.—A curious case is, it is stated, likely to come before one of the Versailles courts-martial shortly. It is of a young man who was seized by the troops on their entry at Auteuil as he was in the act of carrying ammunition to the Federate gunners. He was tried at once, sentenced to death, and shot. Seven balls struck him, and he fell senseless, but as he made a movement a soldier stepped up to him and gave him the final shot in the head, the bullet passing through the face from right to left, so that he was supposed to be dead. However, a young surgeon, imagining that life was not quite extinct, had the body removed to an ambulance, and succeeded in accomplishing a cure. The executed man is now quite well, but experiences some difficulty in speaking distinctly.

PAPER MAKING IN JAPAN.—An interesting Blue-book has just been published, comprising the reports of our Consuls in the East upon the manufacture of paper in Japan, addressed, through Sir Harry Parkes, to Lord Granville. They will serve to show that, whether or no there is any real ground for fearing that the supply of rags for the papermakers here may fail, at all events in the far East there are resources which might easily be utilized and imported into the West. Messrs. Lowder, Annesley, and Emslie each preface their reports by some remarks on what may be termed the antiquarianism of the subject, showing that the manufacture of substances for the purpose of writing in Japan dates from the early part of the seventh century of the Christian era. Consul Lowder devotes his report mainly to an account of the cultivation of the paper-mulberry (*Broussonetia papyrifera*), its planting, cutting, preparation, &c., including the various processes of [illegible], stupping, drying, washing, removing the inner fibre, squeeze out the sap, boiling and pounding the fibre, making the "Hanshi," drying, cutting it into sizes, and packing it. He adds a brief account of the treatment of the "torore," a plant of the bean kind, which is also used for the manufacture of paper. Mr. Annesley gives a similar account of the processes employed in making paper out of the Japanese shrub "kiji," which, as he tells us, grows and over Japan, and is cultivated much in the same manner as the tea plant and mulberry tree. He says that there is no reason why this "kiji" plant should not flourish in England, especially in places where the soil is damp. He adds a formal opinion to the effect that as the paper could no doubt be manufactured from this bark at a cheaper rate than it can be made from rags, and as it possesses considerable strength, and is applicable to an almost infinite variety of purposes, the cultivation of the plant in England is well worthy of a trial. Mr. Emslie devotes his report to a similar account of the planting, cultivation, and manipulation of the makoso or paper plant, which appears to be equally suited to our manufacturing requirements. It should be added that Consul Lowder's report is illustrated throughout with most curiously coloured Japanese pictures, descriptive of every process of the manufacture in succession, from the planting of the shrub down to the final process of packing it for export in a prepared state. Each of the three Consuls also so joins to his report a formidable list of the purposes to which the Japanese apply the paper which they manufacture, including not only writing, drawing, and letter paper, paper for walls, for making notes, for wrapping parcels, for Government despatches, &c., but also for pocket handkerchiefs, for umbrella coverings, for hair ornaments, for purses, for pocket-books, for tobacco-pouches, for fans, and finally for raincoats, like our macintoshes. It appears from the correspondence prefixed to the volume, that the reports were originally prepared at the suggestion of Lord Clarendon, while he was in office, and that various specimens of paper manufacture mentioned by the Consuls in their reports have been sent home to be deposited in the South Kensington Museum.—*Times*.

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CONTENTS.

Map of India.
Table of Through Routes from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways.
Scinde Railway.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore, and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. & O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austrian Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilcund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
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Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

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WHISKEY—Rs. 21-8, Rs. 23-8. RUM—Rs. 22-8.
OLD TOM—Rs. 21-8. GENEVA—Rs. 19
LIQUEURS—Rs. 30*, Rs. 40*. BITTERS—Rs. 20.
MARSALA—Rs. 16. MADEIRA—Rs. 36.

The above described comprise all the most approved styles of Wines and Spirits for Tropical consumption—from dry to very dry, nutty and full pale to light gold,—every taste being provided for. Wines marked (*) are also kept in stock *in pints*. Those marked (+) shortly to arrive.

BASS'S BEER, bottled by themselves.
GUINNESS'S STOUT, by Messrs. MOLINE & Co., to arrive.

TERMS.

Three months' Credit allowed on satisfactory references being afforded: liberal Discount for Cash. Unexceptionally liberal terms to Merchants and Traders buying largely. Wines, &c., shipped to Merchant's Brand if desired.

Club, Mess, Ball, and Steam-ship Store Contracts entered into. Full particulars and detailed descriptive Price Lists to be obtained at our Offices,

DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE.

We have received, ex ROODEE, a further consignment of this brand.
Cases containing 1 doz. Quarts .... Rs. 40 each.
Ditto 2 ,, Pints .... 43 ,,

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 28th October 1871.

JULES MUMM & CO.'S
CHAMPAGNE.

A shipment of this fine Brand just to hand, in capital order. Quarts—Rs. 36; Pints—Rs. 19 per dozen.

D. S. KEMP AND CO.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.
Rs. 9 per Dozen.

AROMATIC DISTILLATE.
Rs. 1-8 per Bottle.

Claret Cup made with the above is the most wholesome, delicious, and economical of all Table Beverages for this country.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

HOTELS.

AUCKLAND HOTEL,
OPPOSITE THE RAILWAY STATION,
BYCULLA,
HAS OPENED.

THE WAVERLEY HOTEL,
(LATE JERUSALEM HOTEL)
ESPLANADE,
CORNER OF RAMPART ROW AND FORBES STREET,
BOMBAY.

THE above HOTEL has extensive accommodation for both RESIDENTS and TRAVELLERS. It is pleasantly situated, being within a circle containing the principle Government and other Offices, and facing the sea. Its BED, BATH, and SITTING ROOMS are replete with every modern requisite, and are airy and commodious.

The Establishment being entirely European, every attention and comfort is secured to Travellers, Residents, and Visitors.

R. BROWN, Proprietor.

N.B.—There are public BILLIARD and LUNCHEON SALOONS attached to the Hotel.

OPENING OF THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal Patronage extended to the Hotel in former Seasons, beg to intimate that they will RE-OPEN the Hotel on the 5TH of OCTOBER.

The CHOWK HOTEL is the highest Bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breezes. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

TERMS as before—Rs. 6 per Day.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

BYCULLA HOTEL,
(BY JEEWANJEE & Co.,)
JUNCTION OF BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA.

BYCULLA HOTEL, which is within a few minutes' walk of the Byculla and Grant Road Railway Stations, is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. Having been built expressly for such an Establishment, the building possesses advantages over Bungalow Hotels, special care having been taken in the arrangements of the Rooms, which are large and lofty, to secure the best ventilation, and thus to keep the whole Hotel cool. The furnishings and fittings have been selected with a special view to affording the greatest comfort to Residents and Visitors, and ample accommodation has been provided for Families. The Table is supplied in a manner unsurpassed in Bombay, and care is taken that the Wines and other Liquors are of the first quality.

Adjoining the large Dining Saloon are a Library and two fine Billiard Tables.

Hot and Cold Baths always ready.

Extensive Garden.

VISITORS ARRIVING BY TRAIN SHOULD BOOK FOR
BYCULLA STATION,
and NOT for BORER BUNDER.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

ROWLAND AND CO.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
FORT, BOMBAY.
(Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar.)

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, and WHIPS, always on hand.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

RUSSELL AND CO.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
EAST STREET, POONA,
AND
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST and DIRECTIONS for SELF-MEASUREMENT forwarded FREE on application.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY,
AND
EAST STREET,
POONA.

HAVE just received an entire NEW STOCK of LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S and CHILDREN'S BOOTS and SHOES, a few of which we enumerate below:—

LADIES'

French and English Kid Bootees.
Ditto ditto Boots.
Cashmere Boots, in Black, Brown, and Drab, to fasten over instep with Elastic Bands, with and without Heels.
Glove Kid and Cashmere House Boots.
White Kid and Jean Boots, with and without Heels.
Glazed Kid Shoes, with Heels and Rozetts.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF ROZETTS.

GENTLEMEN'S

Enamelled Napoleon and Brown Hide Boots.
Calf Threequarters or Butcher Boots.
Glove Kid Elastic-side Boots, Press.
Ditto ditto ditto with Patent Golosh, Dress.
All Patent ditto ditto Dress.
All Calfskin ditto ditto Parade.
Kid Top Calf Golosh ditto Walking.
Calf Croquet Boots, Elastic-sides Double Soles.
Calf Shooting Boots to Lace, and with Hook Fastenings.
Brown Hide ditto ditto ditto
Brown Calf Elastic-side Boots, Walking.
Canvas ditto ditto ditto
Buckskin ditto ditto ditto
Glove Kid, Patent Calf, Calfskin, Brown Calf, and Canvas Shoes, with Elastic-sides and to Lace.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SLIPPERS.

Gaiters, in Brown Hide and Waterproof Canvas, with Button and Loop Fastenings

BOYS' BOOTS.

In Calfskin and Enamelled Leather.
Children's Boots and Shoes, in great variety.

NOTICES.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
SHIRT-MAKERS
HOSIERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.
22, Apollo Street, Bombay,

INVITE attention to their LARGE and CHOICE STOCK which has just been received by Mail Steamer, and is now ready for inspection.

LINCOLN BENNETT, & CO.'S SUPERIOR HATS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
DRESS HATS	14 0	16 0
Best DRAB NAPLES FELT	11 8	13 0

AGENTS,
ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

HELMETS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
White Regulation Helmets	14 8	16 0
Extra quality ditto	16 0	18 0
White Shooting Helmets } Low	13 8	15 0
Extra quality ditto } Crown	16 0	18 0
Drab Felt Shooting Helmets	8 8	10 0
Full Dress White Helmets with best gilt spike and chain	29 0 / 31 0	32 0 / 35 0

HATS.

	Cash.	Credit.
Best Dress Hats	12 8	14 0
Best Drab Felt Hats	8 8	10 0
Small Felt Hats, Black or Drab. Shapes—Napier, Cambridge, London, Oxford, Blenheim, Isis	6 8	7 8
Tweed Hat for Travellers	5 0	6 0

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

OVERLAND AND TRAVELLING KIT.

	Inches.	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
GENT'S OVERLAND TRUNKS—Best Japanned Canvas with strong Brass Locks. The correct Cabin Height	27 / 30 / 33	23 0 / 25 0 / 28 0	26 0 / 28 0 / 32 0
LADIES', with Tray light and strong folding Milliners Division, and upper compartment. The best made	33 / 36	43 0 / 45 0	48 0 / 50 0
SOLID LEATHER FOLDING PORTMANTEAUS, with turn-over edges, copper Riveted—Shirt Case and Morocco leather pocket. Strong Brass Lever Lock, with pair of best Straps round	30	68 0	[illegible]
RAILWAY PORTMANTEAUS, to fit under seat. Best Brown leather, wide and flat, strong Brass Lock. A very serviceable article	24 / 27	23 8 / 25 0	26 0 / 28 0
CASH BAGS—Morocco leather, outside Pocket for Papers, spring fastening and strong lock, with secure shoulder strap passing under the Bag		6 12 / 7 12	7 12 / 8 12
RUG STRAPS—best Bridle Leather, with connecting handle, soiled Linen Bags with strong lock and key		2 0	2 4
RUGS—Alpaca and Llama, soft and light, plain and fancy colours		12 8 / 18 0	14 0 / 20 0
TRAVELLING PILLOWS		2 0	2 8
OVERLAND CHAIRS, made of well seasoned Beechwood, cane backs and bottoms. A strong and durable article.		9 8 / 11 8 / 13 8	10 0 / 13 0 / 15 0

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

COLLARS.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
West End, Shakespeare, Dux, Pall Mall, Hay market	Made from the best Linen, all Three-fold.	6 0	7 0
West End, Dux	With neat Tie attached, for wear with Flannel Shirt.	6 8	7 8

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

SHIRTS.
NEW AND CHOICE MATERIALS.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
OXFORD CLOTH—All the new patterns in this favourite material, which is cool, shrunkless, and absorbing	each / six	6 8 / 37 0	7 8 / 42 0
TAFFETA—A material daily gaining favour, being moderate in price, extremely soft, and for comfort equal to the wear of the best Spun Silk	each / six	6 8 / 37 0	7 8 / 42 0
SILK and WOOL—Thoroughly shrunk, in all the new plain colours, and neat Fancy Stripes	each / six	9 0 / 52 0	10 0 / 58 0
FLANNEL.—Best Saxony, plain and Fancy Wove Colours, thoroughly shrunk	each / six	8 8 / 49 0	9 [illegible] / 56 [illegible]
BEST SPUN SILK—Neat Fancy Stripes, fast colours	each / six	11 8 / 67 0	13 0 / 75 0
BEST FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRIC, with Collar attached.—All the new designs just to hand, perfectly fast in colour	six	28 0	31 8
PRINTED CAMBRIC, with Collar attached. Neat stripes; a good useful Shirt	six	22 8	25 [illegible]
LONGCLOTH, with best Linen Fronts, &c. The material specially manufactured for Indian wear	six	28 0	31 [illegible]
LONGCLOTH, Cambric Fronts an Cuffs	six	22 8	25 [illegible]
DRESS.—French Embroidered Fronts, the latest designs	each	7 0	8 [illegible]

The above are made to measure, or can be had ready for immediate wear,

FROM
ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
SHIRT-MAKERS,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

SCARFS AND TIES.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
The Kensington	Small made Sailor's Knot. All the new plain colours.	1 10	2 0
The Jules Favre		2 4	2 10
The Ollivier		2 8	3 0
The Livingstone		2 12	3 4
The Stroller	Large made Sailor's Knot. All the new plain colours and fancy stripes.	2 0	2 4
The Duke		2 6	2 12
The Promenade		2 8	3 0
The Conqueror		2 12	3 4

The above are fitted with the new patent fastening.

	Cash.	Credit.
Black Ties, narrow	0 14	1 0
,, wide	1 4	1 8
Coloured narrow Ties	0 14	1 0
Dress Ties, made bow	0 14	1 0
,,	1 0	1 4

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

LUND'S PATENT JEWELLERY.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Front Studs	Warranted 14 Carat Gold on Ivory backs.	3 12	4 4
Collar do		1 8	1 12
Solitaires		4 8	5 0

Will last for years.

AGENTS,
ASQUITH AAD COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

GENT'S BRACES.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
White Berlin	2 0	2 4
Scarlet do	2 0	2 4
Leather, thin and strong	2 0	2 4
Indiarubber with Doe ends	2 6	2 12
French webb	1 12	2 0
Guyot's celebrated	2 0	2 4

SUPERIOR CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, WASHED AND READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

	Cash.	Credit.
Scotch Lawn, plain	5 0	6 0
,, ,, coloured borders	5 0	6 0
Irish Cambric	10 8	12 0
Fine Irish do.	12 8	15 0
Superfine do. do.	15 0	17 8
Extra fine do.	17 8	19 8
Fine Irish, with coloured borders	15 8	17 8

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
22, APOLLO STREET,
OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIATE, BOMBAY.

MOFUSSIL ORDERS, IF ACCOMPANIED WITH A REMITTANCE, ARE DESPATCHED IMMEDIATELY.

PATTERNS AND CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

ALUMINIUM WATCHES.
£1 1s.; £1 10s.; £1 15s.

SAME as supplied by us to H. R. H. The PRINCE OF WALES and EARL MAYO, Viceroy of India. Illustrated Catalogue of these marvellous Timekeepers, specially adapted for use in India, forwarded post free per next Mail.

MILLIKIN & LAWLEY,
168, STRAND (ADJOINING STRAND THEATRE), LONDON.

LEA AND PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their Correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester, Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c., and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by JAMES FAICHNEY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
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